



# *Daily Report*

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-013  
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22 January 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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## Preferential Trade Area Members Meet in Lusaka

### Common Market Draft Treaty Submitted

EA2101153793 Nairobi KNA in English 1805 GMT  
20 Jan 93

[Text] Lusaka, 20 Jan (KNA/PANA)—A draft treaty for the transformation of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] into a common market has now been presented to member states for study so as to ensure that all important aspects are incorporated, PTA secretary-general Bingwa Mutharika said here on Wednesday [20 January]. He told the 11th summit of the PTA that they planned to subject [it] to the widest system of consultations and dialogue before it is adopted.

Mutharika said the economic grouping planned to have a series of multi-sectoral inter-governmental negotiations, meetings both at the international and regional level to consider it thoroughly. Subsequently, the PTA would convene an extraordinary meeting of the PTA Council of Ministers to adopt the treaty, he added.

"With God willing, we expect to submit the treaty to be signed at the twelfth summit of the PTA authority", Mutharika said. Mutharika said the donor community had undertaken major studies to see how a post-apartheid South Africa could be integrated into the common market.

The PTA secretary-general underscored major successes during the past ten years, which included a 60 percent reduction [in] tariffs among PTA member states. However, he noted that a lot of non-tariff barriers were still in place and the PTA would work harder in eliminating these in the coming years.

### Mutharika on Expansion of PTA

EA2101155593 Nairobi KNA in English 1845 GMT  
20 Jan 93

[Text] Lusaka, 20 Jan (KNA/PANA)—The transformation of the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] into a common market and the inclusion of other countries like South Africa is expected to increase combined GDP from 80 billion U.S. dollars to 200 billion U.S. dollars. PTA secretary-general Bingwa Mutharika told the 11th PTA summit that the grouping of eastern and southern African countries would facilitate the formation of an African mega-trading market. He said the market potential would significantly improve when other prospective member states such as Madagascar, Botswana, Seychelles, Namibia and post-apartheid South Africa join the common market.

He said the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) had to guarantee foreign direct investment as well as cross-border investments, so that it can no longer be marginalised. "There is no doubt we will make COMESA a particularly attractive trading block", Mutharika said. He said in line with the theme of the

conference, "creating a better environment for investment in the PTA", Mutharika said he was optimistic that direct investment and cross-border investment would be achieved.

He said the emerging new democracies in the PTA region, emphasising the participation of the private sector and the determination and commitment of the political leadership, would create greater confidence in investors in the liberalised economies. He said the design and implementation of structural adjustment programmes and other economic reforms in any of the member states was an ideal environment for the attraction of direct investment.

### Mwinyi Opposes PTA-SADC Merger

EA2101144293 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
External Service in English 0400 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Lusaka—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has discouraged the move to merge the Preferential Trade Area for eastern and southern Africa, PTA, and the Southern African Development Community, SADC. Addressing the 11th PTA summit, which opened in Lusaka, Zambia, yesterday [20 January], President Mwinyi said Tanzania's position was that the two should remain separate entities but cooperate in areas of common interest.

Observing that trade between PTA member countries had dropped in the last decade, President Mwinyi called for a study to establish the causes. He said a common market should not be established until the necessary modalities have been prepared and the responsibilities of each member state clearly spelled out. President Mwinyi said it was wrong to rush implementation of the proposal and (?merge) with other organization likely to collapse after it was merged. [passage omitted]

### Makoni Says SADC, PTA Not To Merge

MB2001174593 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio  
in English 1100 GMT 20 Jan 93

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] The Southern African Development Community [SADC] will not merge with the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] of east and southern Africa. That was the message of SADC Secretary General Simba Makoni during a media conference in Harare, one day before the start of the PTA's 10th heads of state summit meeting. Trevor Grundy reports from Harare that Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe is attending the PTA summit meeting in Lusaka:

[Begin Grundy recording] The summit of the PTA opens in Lusaka this morning. It will also be the 10th anniversary of the organization's birth, and massive changes have taken place in the Zambian capital since then. The most startling change of course is that Kenneth Kaunda is out of power. His role has been taken by President

Frederick Chiluba, who is battling the economic problems largely created by his predecessor, but most of the other PTA members states are in economic crisis, including Zimbabwe. Nearly all of them are recovering from drought. Several are on World Bank supported economic structural adjustment programs which are making life tough for millions of people who hope one day to see a common market with realistic tariffs and customs duties throughout southern Africa.

Briefing reporters upon his arrival in Lusaka, President Mugabe said that the pace of development in the Southern African Development Conference and the PTA have not been the same because of political problems. One would hope that the situation will finally change, said President Mugabe.

The future of the PTA remains quite unclear, (?all) because SADC still refuses to merge with the larger organization. Since its inception the PTA has increasingly sought regional self-sustenance in economic growth and development and sub-regional integration. At a news conference in Harare yesterday afternoon, the SADC's executive secretary, Dr. Simba Makoni, said that the organization would not merge with the PTA but would instead look at ways of forging closer economic ties between the two organizations.

More and more economists and business leaders are saying that the SADC needs the (?initiative) of a new South Africa to make it work properly, because even with huge problems on its hands, problems which of course include a shortage of investment capital, a massive housing backlog and higher aspirations for ordinary people, South Africa could one day prove to be the economic power house of the southern Africa region. According to economic sources the subject will be discussed next week when President Mugabe opens the summit meeting of the SADC in Harare, which will, is well known, be discussing regional political problems as well as economic developments in southern Africa. [end recording]

### **Outgoing Chairman Addresses Summit**

*EA2101152093 Nairobi KNA in English 1815 GMT  
20 Jan 93*

[Text] Lusaka, 20 Jan (KNA/PANA)—The outgoing chairman of the PTA, President Frederick Chiluba of Zambia, has urged member countries to increase intra-PTA trade so as to achieve the objective of a common market. He told the 11th summit of the PTA being held here that there was still a lot of groundwork to be covered before economic integration was achieved. Member states still had to reach zero target in tariff reduction, which was a basis for the encouragement of intra-PTA trade, Chiluba said.

The growth in intra-PTA trade has not been encouraging, "the fact is that intra-PTA trade has been growing at a slower pace than the trade with outside countries, this is a real challenge for us", Chiluba said. He noted that the PTA

was developing in a dynamic world characterised by rapid changes in economic geopolitical spheres.

The international economic environment was still hostile with a continuous deterioration in terms of trade, unfavourable balance of payments, inadequate foreign exchange, which had led to a serious debt crisis, he said. "These issues need to be addressed so that our economies experience positive per capita growth rates", he said. He added that infrastructural facilities had to be improved to encourage intra-PTA trade.

### **Uganda's Museveni Speaks**

*EA2101123593 Nairobi KNA in English 1825 GMT  
20 Jan 93*

[Text] Lusaka, 20 Jan (KNA/PANA)—Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni on Wednesday [20 January] said member countries of the Preferential Trade Area (FTA) for eastern and southern Africa should devise a program to ensure food security in the region, because food dependency was not only humiliating but unnecessary.

In a keynote address to the 10th summit of the PTA being held in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, Museveni, who was unanimously elected chairman of the 18-member economic grouping for the coming year, said in times of crisis such as drought, the region had to survive on outside resources. There was an urgent need for the PTA to come up with a food security program, as food dependency was "very humiliating and unnecessary", he said.

"The PTA needs to select food-producing areas and guarantee markets for their produce. If we are serious about food security we must think in terms of the whole PTA region....that is the way forward in my view," said Museveni. He said trade within the PTA was still a miserable 4.6 percent [not further explained] and the member countries of the PTA continued to be glued to the economies of their former colonial masters.

He said the infrastructure which these countries inherited at their independence was designed to link them with the outside world and not with each other to maximize the outflow of resources. "We must create [an] infrastructure that will bring our people together," said Museveni.

He said many of the countries in the PTA procured their goods from certain countries outside the region because one of the conditions given by donors was that they procure goods from these countries. He said by speaking with one voice, [the] PTA could convince these donor nations to allow countries to procure goods within the region.

Museveni said there was also a need to facilitate intra-PTA trade through the removal of trade barriers, import licence restrictions and other irritating and unnecessary obstacles. On the merger of SADC [Southern Africa Development Conference] and PTA, he said the ideal

arrangement would be to merge the two organisations to maximise economies of scale.

In his speech the Ugandan leader made a passionate appeal for peace on the African continent. "I appeal to the leaders to stem the flow of blood and stop the misery of our people," he said.

#### Mugabe Urges Economic Integration

EA2101152593 Nairobi KNA in English 1835 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Lusaka, 20 Jan (KNA/PANA)—President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe on Wednesday [20 January] said member countries of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] had to overcome their difficulties and integrate their economies at a fast pace. Addressing heads of state and government of the regional economic grouping, President Mugabe said, as the organisation celebrated its tenth anniversary, the region was growing [as received] through difficult times, including drought, armed conflicts, inadequate local and foreign investment and an unfavourable trading environment.

"These difficulties no doubt retard growth of our economies and progress towards achieving our stated goals of total regional integration. As the region we have no choice but to overcome these difficulties and move forward to integrate our economies at a much more accelerated pace than before", said President Mugabe. The theme for this PTA summit, which coincides with the 10th anniversary celebrations, is "creating a better environment for investment in the PTA". He said while drought were a natural phenomenon some of the problems which the countries were experiencing were created by man.

President Mugabe said member states should not underestimate the effects of armed conflicts which retarded collective efforts towards regional integration. "Many of the economies in this region are grinding to a halt because of armed conflicts. This saps the energy and reduces the progress of our organisation, not to mention the human suffering that ordinary people have to endure", said President Mugabe.

He said people in the region should be encouraged to work towards peace so that the countries could have a strong base for economic development. Mugabe said PTA member countries should develop strategies that would cushion the effects of severe drought. "The answer

lies in national and regional efforts to increase agricultural productivity and to engage in extensive research and drought-resistant crops, to develop water resources and take other measures to minimise the effects of drought, said Mugabe. [no end quotation marks as received]

The FTA, he said, needed to take bold measures to feed the famine-stricken areas of the region. President Mugabe pledged Zimbabwe's continued support for the PTA, which he said had made significant strides in fostering development in the region. He said as Zimbabwe's economy opened under the trade liberalisation programme, more products from PTA countries were increasingly being imported into Zimbabwe.

He said there was need to bring the PTA charter on multi-national industrial enterprises into operation. Mugabe said this is one of the best ways of creating a favourable environment conducive to cross-border investment among PTA countries.

President Mugabe said the achievement of an African economic community depended on the success and speed of integration efforts at sub-regional level. He said despite individual national development difficulties, all member countries, he believed, were now in a position to agree that ten years of working together had been successful. [passage omitted]

#### Nujoma Addresses Meeting

MB2201073893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0220 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Lusaka Jan 21 SAPA—Namibian President Sam Nujoma on Thursday called on Preferential Trade Area [PTA] members to join forces to tackle problems in the region.

"We must collectively declare war against poverty, the continued humiliation of our people and the marginalisation of Africa," he said in Lusaka at Namibia's accession as the 19th PTA member.

Mr Nujoma said this could be done through hard work.

"And above all stop being apologetic about our own shortcomings," he said, adding professionalism and persistent honest effort should be applied to the tasks at hand.

"Most important of all (is) realising that self-reliance means the acceptance of the responsibility that goes with it," Mr Nujoma said in a speech released in Windhoek.

**Central African Republic****Kolingba Appoints Opponents to Transitional Council**

*AB1801194293 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 17 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] General Andre Kolingba, the president of the Central African Republic, invited his political opponents into the fold today when he asked them onto a special transitional lawmaking body. It is called the national political council and it will pass legislation in the run up to next month's presidential and parliamentary elections. From Bangui, Joseph (Benampsy) telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to the decree, this council will be made up of six members who will include the five candidates in last October's canceled presidential election. The council will meet once a month and will rule by majority vote.

The decree also stipulates that the council will be dissolved when a new parliament has been set up. The council should have been set up shortly after the extension of the mandate of the head of state in November. However, it was postponed because of the dispute which occurred between opposition leader Professor Abel Goumba and other opposition figures over who should sit on it.

According to Prof. Goumba, who is the sole candidate of the opposition alliance, called the Coalition of Democratic Forces, the council should include the latest of all legalized parties. However, this proposal was rejected by the other candidates to the presidential race on the grounds that the other opposition party leaders had not stood in the last presidential election.

So far, Prof. Goumba has not reacted to the decree, but according to rumors, he intends to stay away if his proposal is not considered. [end recording]

**Congo****Angolan Envoy Denounces 'Interference' in Cabinda**

*AB2201104293 Paris AFP in French 1413 GMT 20 Jan 93*

[Text] Brazzaville, 20 Jan (AFP)—Angola's ambassador to Congo, Mr. Jose Augusto Prata, denounced "Congolese politicians" for interference "in Angola's domestic affairs, notably in the Cabinda enclave" where separatist movements are currently fighting against the central government, in Brazzaville on 20 January.

After talks with Congolese Prime Minister Claude Antoine Dacosta, Mr. Prata told AFP that some Congolese politicians "from Cabinda, were involved in smuggling arms for the Front for the Liberation of the

Cabinda Enclave-Armed Forces," the main Cabindan separatist movement led by Henriques N'Zita.

I asked Prime Minister Dacosta to persuade these politicians to help the Angolan Government and the separatist groups to engage in dialogue instead of striving for the renewed outbreak of violence in Cabinda," Mr. Prata said.

Angola's oil-rich Cabinda enclave, situated along the Atlantic Ocean, is bordered to the south and east by Zaire, and to the north by Congo. It is a former Portuguese protectorate measuring a little less than 10,000 square km. The Cabinda enclave was administratively attached to Angola in 1956, which has been independent since 1975.

Also, touching on the current fighting between Angolan Government forces and those of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Mr. Prata, quoting Angolan military sources, said Zairian forces were fighting on UNITA's side.

**Equatorial Guinea****Refugee Association Urges Western Pressure on Mbasogo**

*AB2001094793 Dakar PANA in English 1606 GMT 19 Jan 93*

[Text] Libreville, 19 Jan. (AGP-GAB/PANA)—The Governments of France, Spain and the United States were Tuesday [19 January] urged to increase pressure on the president of Equatorial Guinea, Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, to force him to convene a national conference, the only way to bring real democracy in Equatorial Guinea. The call was contained in a statement issued in Libreville by the secretary general of the Association of Equatorial Guinean Refugees, Roque Oyono Ondo.

Oyono Ondo said President Nguema Mbasogo threatened to expel the diplomats of the three Western countries for allegedly interfering in the internal affairs of his country. The association has appealed to all Equatorial Guineans to be prepared to return home to defend freedom and encourage the country's democratisation process.

**Rwanda****President Receives International Human Rights Team**

*EA2101143993 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 20 Jan 93*

[Text] Presidential Meeting on 20 January: The president of the Republic, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, received an international commission of a human

rights delegation which is in Rwanda and is at the end of its two-week mission to our country at his office. During their one-hour talks, the commission's members briefed the head of state about their mission. They promised to issue the mission's report within the next three weeks, according to the information counselor in the Office of the President.

For his part, President Habyarimana thanked the delegation for their visit to our country and expressed the wish that the visit would permit those responsible for violating human rights to be established and, in particular, improve respect of human rights in Rwanda.

The commission is composed of four human rights associations which draw members from France, Belgium, Canada, Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire. At the end of the presidential meeting, the commission declined to make any comment to the press.

### Sao Tome and Principe

#### Official Outlines Government Economic Program

AB2001132093 Paris AFP in French 1350 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] Sao Tome, 18 Jan (AFP)—Several state enterprises will soon be privatized in Sao Tome and Principe as part of a new government economic program, official sources disclosed in the archipelago on 18 January. Among these parastatals are commercial, industrial, agroindustrial, tourist, and service companies. Already, the third most important state company, "ROSEMA," the National Brewery Company, the Public Graphic Arts Company, and the Central Engineering and Carpentry Workshop, are about to be sold or leased, the same sources reported.

This government initiative, which is expected to be completed within 18 months, will be followed by the winding up of two other big import-export commercial companies, namely the Domestic Trade Company and the Foreign Trade Company, the sources further stated.

According to Mr. Zeferino Santos Ceita, head of the new privatization program, these measures form part of the Structural Adjustment Program being implemented by

the government since 1987, under the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund's guidance. The aim is to improve the management of state companies, boost the profit-earning capacity of the productive sector, and at the same time cut down on public spending. Mr. Ceita further stated in a press statement.

### Zaire

#### Campaign To Destabilize Mobutu Regime Continues

AB2201103593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Zaire can count on the support of Belgium, France, and the United States. These three countries, which are its major financiers, have pledged to reactivate the country's economic sector, but this will be done on two conditions, namely the disengagement of the state from key sectors such as that of mining, and the reorganization of public finance.

On the political scene, the campaign to destabilize the Mobutu regime continues. According to Badi Bangui, member of the High Council of the Republic [HCR] and Sacred Union official, the civil disobedience operation launched by the Sacred Union is far from being a fiasco. He added that President Mobutu is the main obstacle to change. Let us listen to him talking to Jean-Claude Frank Medome:

[Begin Bangui recording] It is a total success. On 15 January, the city was indeed a ghost town. The indefinite strike began on 16 January, and on 17 January, it was a total success. Psychological and symbolic actions were slated for 18 January, namely the taking over of the radio. Skeleton staff assured minimum services. The taking over of the Bank of Zaire was also a symbolic act.

Mr. Mobutu is a major obstacle to the democratization process in our country. For Mobutu and his supporters, democracy means ensuring presidential control over the national bank and the Ministry of Finance. We, therefore believe that we have to prod the HCR to begin the process for deposing Mr. Mobutu. It is Mobutu who does not want to get involved in the change process, and this is what we have all been forced to realize. [end recording]

## Djibouti

### Government Issues Statement on Iraqi Conflict

*EA2101220693 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] The Republic of Djibouti today issued a statement on its stand regarding the intermittent military conflict between the United States, the United Nations, and Iraq.

In the statement, the government expressed its concern over the continuation of hostilities and called on the warring parties to abide by international laws. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs further said that as both a member of the United Nations and the Arab League, Djibouti was opposed to any attempt aimed at dividing Iraqi territory.

Therefore, the government favors resolving the hostilities according to international law.

## Ethiopia

### Isayas Afewerki in Talks With DPRK Delegation

*EA2201124093 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1630 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, met and held talks with Mr. Chang Hak-su, the DPRK ambassador to Ethiopia on 21 January at 1100. Ambassador Chang Hak-su said that the DPRK Government supports the Eritrean referendum and expressed his hope that the referendum would be successful. Mr. Isayas Afewerki, for his part, said that the DPRK delegation's visit was timely and noted that the two sides should forget past events and concentrate on future relations between the two countries.

The DPRK delegation met and held talks on 20 January with Mr. Muhammad Sharifo, the foreign affairs secretary, and Mr. Haile Wolde Tensae, secretary of economic development and cooperation of the Provisional Government of Eritrea.

### Minister Signs Draft Accord on Chemical Weapons

*EA2201105593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that Ethiopia has signed the draft agreement on the elimination of chemical weapons from the world. It said that the agreement was made by Mr. Hussein Adulmajid, minister for external cooperation, signed at the end of a three-day meeting on the elimination of chemical weapons held in Paris from 13-15 January. [sentence as heard]

Dr. Adulmajid said after signing the agreement that Ethiopia, as a member of the conference on disarmament, gives great attention to the outcome of chemical elimination meeting. He recalled that the government of fascist Italy and the defunct Dergue regime in Ethiopia had used chemical weapons to annihilate the Ethiopian people, and said that this was one of the major factors for Ethiopia to sign the draft agreement.

## Kenya

### Foreign Minister Clarifies Somali Refugees Position

*EA2101221593 Nairobi KNA in English 1900 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 21 Jan (KNA)—The Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka has clarified press reports attributed to UNHCR [UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees] regarding the government statement on repatriation of refugees from Kenya to their respective countries of origin, especially those from Somalia. In a signed statement he said Kenya stands by that statement, adding that the government does not envisage any security role for the UNHCR in repatriating the refugees in question. [passage omitted]

Full text of statement reads:

I would like to comment on the press reports attributed to UNHCR regarding the government statement on repatriation of refugees from Kenya to their respective countries of origin especially those from Somalia.

Whilst we stand totally by that statement, I would like to state that Kenya does not envisage any security role for the UNHCR in repatriating the refugees in question. What I stated when I met the UNHCR representative to Kenya was that the presence of refugees in Kenya posed serious security problems for Kenya. Consequently, I requested the UNHCR to solve the refugee problem immediately by settling the refugees in camps within Somalia.

I further pointed out that the Operation Restore Hope in Somalia had unfortunately driven armed Somalis into Kenya thus creating great insecurity within Kenya itself.

### KANU Supports Refugee Repatriation

*EA2201063093 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] The ruling party Kenya African National Union (KANU) once again endorsed an earlier statement to have all refugees repatriated to their countries. Addressing members of the press after a parliamentary and executive committee meeting, KANU Secretary General Joseph Kamotho, said the government decided to have the refugees leave because they happen to be the main cause of lawlessness in Kenya.

[Begin Kamotho recording] The KANU parliamentary group jointly with members of the National Executive Council endorse the recent government statement on the state of affairs of refugees in this country. It was a feeling of members of the party that the UN Commission for Refugees should take immediate steps to evacuate the refugees in this country across the border for security reasons, because we as a government and as a country, our priority is to ensure protection and security of our own citizens.

I think the world and our neighbors should thank us, thanking his excellency the president and KANU government for the generosity which the government has always shown. [end recording]

#### FORD-Asili Questions Government Role in Violence

EA2201071093 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Asili [FORD-Asili] today accused the government of being behind the state of insecurity and violence in various parts of the country.

A strongly worded press statement signed today by FORD-Asili Chairman Kenneth Matiba, and Secretary General Martin Shikuku wondered why security personnel who are paid by taxes from wananchi [citizens] were ineffective in stamping out violence against innocent wananchi in many parts of the country.

The two gave the government an ultimatum that unless the insecurity and violence were brought to an end immediately the party will take appropriate measures to bring the problems to an end.

#### KANU Proposes Former Minister Kaparo as Speaker

EA2101205393 Nairobi KNA in English 1600 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Excerpts, Nairobi, 21 Jan (KNA)—The ruling party KANU [Kenya African National Union] today proposed former Industry Minister Mr. Francis Ole Kaparo for the post of [National Assembly] speaker, party Secretary-General Mr. Joseph Kamotho told the press.

Dr. Bonaya Godana, former assistant minister for foreign affairs and member of parliament for North Horr, was proposed to be deputy speaker of the National Assembly.

The proposals were made during a KANU parliamentary group and KANU Executive Council meeting under the chairmanship of President Daniel arap Moi at the party headquarters at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre.

The meeting also appointed the Matuga member of parliament [MP] Boy Juma Boy the KANU chief whip.

He will be assisted by the Saku MP, Mr. Jillo Fallana. Mr. Kamotho said that KANU will support its candidate for speaker and deputy to the hilt, and asked members of the opposition to support the KANU candidates. [passage omitted]

President Moi, Mr. Kamotho said, asked the National Executive Committee to accommodate constructive criticism and work for political cooperation and avoid confrontational politics.

The first business for the seventh parliament would be to elect a speaker of the National Assembly who must command at least two thirds of the votes of the 198 members [of] parliament. [passage omitted]

[Nairobi KTN Television in English at 1600 GMT reports that the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya, FORD-K, "today said that it had no quarrel with KANU's speaker nominee Francis Ole Kaparo but was saddened with the ruling party's failure to turn up for yesterday's meeting where the opposition had invited KANU.

[In a press conference, Langata MP-elect Raila Odinga on behalf of the party said FORD-K had not yet nominated its speaker but would do so tomorrow after meeting the other opposition parties.]

#### Somalia

##### Australian Troops Due To Arrive in Baidoa 22 Jan

BK2201074293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] More of the 900 soldiers Australia is contributing to guard famine relief in Somalia are due today in Baidoa, northwest of the capital, Mogadishu. The troops arrival will enable more soldiers from the international peacekeeping force in the area to move into the countryside to protect the distribution of humanitarian aid.

Australian field commander in Somalia, Lieutenant Colonel David Hurley, said the arrival of the fourth Australian company in Baidoa will enable deployment of troops to the town Bur Acaba, 60 km away. Col. Hurley said he was also in the process of arranging night overflights by American helicopters which would provide air support to Australian forces on request.

Aid workers earlier expressed fears that the withdrawal of some American marines and helicopters would result in a new spate of looting in remote villages.

#### Commander on Progress of Military Operation

PM2101172593 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Jan 93 p 15

[Interview with General Giampiero Rossi, commander of Italian military contingent in Somalia, by Mauro Montali in Mogadishu; date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Montali] General Rossi, are you worried?

[Rossi] The way the ambush on the U.S. patrol unit was mounted indicates that it was militarily well organized. In other words, not a bandit-style raid but an operation prepared in every detail. And so our concern can only increase. But our security measures will also be strengthened.

[Montali] How?

[Rossi] In the city, in Mogadishu, our patrols will be much more cautious.

[Montali] Do you fear that, after the Americans, the Folgore Paratroopers and the San Marco Marines could also become a target?

[Rossi] No, I do not think so, if you mean: become a target because they are Italian. Of course, by our actions we have annoyed certain people, we have disrupted certain equilibriums, and it is possible that some people may wish to attempt some form of retaliation. But it is not our country's role which is in question. Indeed it is not the factions which are shooting at the multinational force but robber gangs.

[Montali] Have we not even had any problems with General Mohamed Farah Aidid?

[Rossi] I repeat, no problem with the clans.

[Montali] But we claimed that Aidid was absolutely against Italian intervention...

[Rossi] That is true, but Aidid adopted that attitude only during the initial stage. Then he realized that we had absolutely no intention of getting embroiled in political or Somali clan conflicts, in other words, that we were not taking anyone's side. At that point the opposition you mention disappeared completely.

[Montali] General Rossi, after more or less a month since the start of operation Ibis and the international contingent's presence in Somalia, what assessment can be made?

[Rossi] I would say a very positive assessment. And for many reasons. Let us examine them. First of all, fighting between the various ethnic groups and clans has in fact ceased. There is still something remaining in the field, but it is the last splinter groups. Then we should say that the humanitarian organizations have been able to distribute drugs and food supplies throughout Somalia thanks to the escorts provided by the various contingents. Life has also started again in Mogadishu to some extent. Compared to the first days I was here, I can see an enormous difference in conditions. Now you can see the stalls full of merchandise, a few bars have opened again, and even a few hotels have begun to function again. The Somali economy, albeit on a small scale, is beginning to turn once more. Finally, let us not forget the enormous

quantities of arms which have been confiscated. Perhaps, indeed undoubtedly, there are still many many weapons in circulation, but this first cleanup phase has been very important.

[Montali] And from the Italian viewpoint?

[Rossi] You saw, in the past few days, how we acted. We took possession of the area allocated to us, where we operated in two ways. The first is military, by protecting the aid organizations. The other is humanitarian in the true sense of the word, by reopening a hospital in Jalalaqsi, by distributing drugs and food supplies from Balad and Buulu Berde on our own, and by organizing a field hospital in Jowhar.

[Montali] Only yesterday the paratroopers and the marines carried out a big roundup operation in town. During which a Mangusta helicopter was slightly hit. Were there any problems with the Americans, who apparently, so rumor has it, were not too keen on our "intrusions"?

[Rossi] No, no problem. We are cooperating. At the beginning there was some misunderstanding. But now coordination with the Marines and the U.S. command is beginning to work quite well.

[Montali] And the troops' morale, General?

[Rossi] It is high. We are aware of the risk factor, but we are also prepared. In a word: Our soldiers are absolutely calm.

## Tanzania

### President Appoints Chairman of Electoral Commission

*EA1501164593 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0700 GMT 15 Jan 93*

[Text] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has appointed Judge Lewis Makame, an appeal court judge, as the chairman of the Electoral Commission. A statement from the office of the prime minister and the first vice president said the appointment, which takes immediate effect, will include five members. The vice chairman is Judge Augustine Ramadhani who is a court of appeals judge. Appointed members are: Ndugu [Brother] Masauni Yusuf from Zanzibar; Ndugu Julie Manning, the former minister for justice in the union government; Ndugu Ben Lugusu, a lawyer from the Law Society of Tanzania; Ndugu Solomon Liani, the former inspector general of police in the country, and Ndugu Mark Bomani, the first prime minister of Tanzania after independence. The statement said that the Electoral Commission will supervise all election work in the country under political pluralism and that it is taking over the work of the former Electoral Commission under the chairmanship of Judge Lameck Mfalila.

**Parliament Committee To Probe Constitutional Violations**

*EA2101153393 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
External Service in English 0400 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The Parliamentary Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee assigned to probe alleged constitutional violations by the Zanzibar and union governments on membership to two Islamic organizations starts its task today by laying the groundwork.

The 12-man committee, under the chairmanship of Mbulu MP [Member of Parliament], Honorable Philip (Mamo), is seeking to establish whether by joining the Islamic Organization Conference, IOC [as heard], and the Islam in Africa organization, IAO, Zanzibar and union governments respectively violated the Union Constitution.

The committee will also attempt to establish whether the Zanzibar Government, under the new Constitution, has the mandate to enter into contract with foreign organizations without the consent of the union government. Also sought by the committee is why the moves were initiated secretly by the two governments.

Several people, including senior government officials and editors of local newspapers that first broke the news of the membership, are expected to be summoned by the committee.

**Uganda**

**UCDA Rebels Release Foreigners Abducted 5 Jan**

*AB2101122593 Paris AFP in English 2054 GMT  
20 Jan 93*

[Text] Kampala, Jan 20 (AFP) - Uganda's rebel United Christian Democratic Army (UCDA) have freed two foreigners they abducted on January 5 in northern Uganda's Murchison Falls National Park, official New Vision newspaper reported here Wednesday [20 January].

The two foreigners—17-year-old British volunteer Jamie Dowling and 25-year-old Indian national Pumi Singh—along with a Ugandan national, were captured by the rebels near park's Chobe lodge.

New Vision quoted the three, who it said were now safe and were in good shape, as saying that they "were not subjected to any kind of torture".

During the rebel attack on a road construction unit, the 50-strong rebel force burnt four vehicles, including a landrover, two road graders and one bulldozer before abducting the workers.

The rebels later released all Ugandans except one, whom they took away with the two foreigners.

The UCDA is led by Joseph Kony, an uncle and close ally of the maverick "voodoo" priestess Alice Lakwena, who fled to Kenya in December 1987 after government troops routed her rag-tag Holy Spirit Movement army.

She was jailed for six months by Kenyan authorities on charges of illegal entry, but was released in March 1988 and handed over to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

It is believed she is still living in Kenya.

**AZAPO, PAC React to Mandela Sanctions Statement**

*MB2001175193 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 20 Jan 93*

[Text] The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] and the Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] have both come out against the lifting of the remaining sanctions against South Africa. In a statement AZAPO says the lifting of sanctions before the white minority regime is dislodged will be premature, while the PAC says the lifting of sanctions will be contrary to United Nations and OAU resolutions, and the legitimate demands of the majority of South Africans. Both organizations were reacting to ANC leader Nelson Mandela's suggestion in Washington yesterday that the ANC might support the lifting of sanctions.

**CP Leader Responds to Offer**

*MB2201055893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2131 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 21 SAPA—The coming to power of an African National Congress regime in South Africa is not a foregone conclusion, Conservative Party [CP] leader Andries Treurnicht said on Thursday [21 January].

But if ANC [African National Congress] rule was enforced on the CP, South Africans would not benefit from the lifting of sanctions because the ensuing conflict would destroy any semblance of a functioning economy.

Dr Treurnicht was responding to ANC President Nelson Mandela's "offer to dictate whether sanctions against South Africa should be lifted".

Said Dr Treurnicht: "Not only the CP but other important groups refuse to be subjected to an ANC regime."

"It would appear that this fact is being ignored by foreign governments who have funded the ANC to help put the ANC into power in South Africa."

It should also be remembered that most of South Africa's strategic minerals are mined in areas controlled by peoples who are against an ANC government, he said.

Foreign governments and benefactors of the ANC would do well to take note of the recent findings of the Human Sciences Research Council regarding both black and white attitudes towards an interim government.

"The overwhelming result was a thumbs down, even among the black population."

By giving credibility to what the ANC says, and by acting upon the organisation's demands, foreign governments were antagonising the very people who could keep South Africa running as a viable and prosperous entity.

"They are furthermore breaching the norms of international relations by endorsing and funding as a government in waiting a terrorist movement with no proven

support and no territorial representation, as well as setting the stage for conflict in South Africa by this one-sided support for the ANC."

**De Klerk, Tutu, Archbishop Carey Comment After Meeting**

*MB2101210393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] The inter-relationship between a kick-start to South Africa's economy, and an end to the cycle of violence, came under discussion at Tuynhuys today. Sanctions, violence, and the ecumenical quest for peace were on the agenda when State President F.W. de Klerk met the leaders of the world's 70 million Anglicans. It was also the first visit to South Africa by the archbishop of Canterbury, the most reverend Dr. George Carey. Ossie Gibson reports.

[Begin recording] [Gibson] President F. W. de Klerk said an important condition for peace was that the followers of different political groupings should stop killing each other. He appreciated the church's important role in encouraging this. Improved economic conditions should also be encouraged. Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, said the church wanted to be the first to call for the abolition of all sanctions once the questions of violence and an interim government had been successfully addressed.

[Archbishop Tutu] We are deeply, deeply concerned at the inter-relatedness of things, especially the economy. It is crucial that the economy take off. And we would like to look again at what we can do on our part to assist the movement for normalization.

[De Klerk] I used also the opportunity to try and dispel a perception that the government takes effective action when there's violence against white South Africans, but sits back when there's violence between black and black. It is simply just not true. But nonetheless, there is that perception, and (?I explained) to what extent the government is taking effective action, and is doing whatever is really possible to fight violence wherever it occurs.

[Dr. George Carey] We've put on record our appreciation of his own personal achievements in bringing about remarkable changes in South Africa. Of course, as church leaders we want to encourage this direction, this trend. We wish him well in his onerous responsibilities. We, as a church group, working from Christian principles, believe in the creation of a nonracial state on democratic basis. This is something we want to encourage. [end recording]

**Government Resumes Call for PAC To Renounce Violence**

*MB2101181893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1723 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 21 SAPA—The government has told the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] to distance

itself from the violent campaign waged by its military wing before bilateral talks can resume, the PAC said on Thursday [21 January].

Mr. Benny Alexander, PAC secretary general, said Constitutional Affairs Senior Adviser Fanie van der Merwe met senior PAC officials in Pretoria on Wednesday to deliver the government's message.

"The contact was initiated by the regime," Mr. Alexander said.

In the message, he said, the government also urged the PAC or the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] to publicly suspend the armed struggle.

Government spokesmen were not immediately available for comment. Mr. Alexander said the PAC's secretary for foreign affairs, Gora Ebrahim, led a two-man delegation to the meeting.

APLA claimed responsibility for two attacks late last year that killed five white people in eastern Cape, sparking revenge attacks in which a man was killed and severing contact with the government.

The Goldstone Commission has since started investigating APLA.

Thursday's PAC statement quoted Mr. van der Merwe as saying the political situation did not favour a meeting between the two sides.

"We reiterated our previously communicated position that the armed struggle cannot be viewed in isolation from the broad political issues," Mr. Alexander said.

He said his movement was prepared to meet the government but pointed out such a meeting should take place unconditionally. "The PAC is also in a position to raise pre-conditions for talks and if each organisation raises its own pre-conditions to talks the democratisation process will delay."

The government last met leaders of the PAC in the Botswana capital Gaborone last year in dialogue aimed at paving the way for PAC participation in broader constitutional talks.

The PAC boycotted talks in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), saying the forum was unrepresentative.

#### Policeman Testifies on MK, APLA, Transkei Attacks

MB2101125393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111  
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Pretoria Jan 21 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK], the Transkei Defence Force and the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] resolved in December last year to attack the security forces and three homelands under the banner of APLA.

This claim was made on Thursday [21 January] by police Captain Petrus Grundling of the Soweto-based Crime Information Service to a Goldstone committee probing attacks on policemen.

According to Capt Grundling the information came to his attention through a "reliable" informer.

The South African security forces, kwaZulu, the Ciskei and Bophutatswana were to be attacked in terms of the alleged decision taken at a meeting in Butterworth in the Transkei in December last year.

Capt Grundling said MK Chief-of-Staff Siphiwe Nyanda on January 5 this year mentioned that MK, the Pan-Africanist Congress and its military wing APLA, and the Transkei Defence Force, had made the decision.

Asked if there was a relationship between MK and APLA, Capt Grundling said on December 26, 1991 a certain "Solly", an MK member, in the presence of Oupa Monareng, the MK co-ordinator for Soweto, had told people at Zola north that MK, since they had established underground structures, had forged close links with APLA members to eliminate as many South African policemen as possible.

#### ANC Denies Involvement

MB2101182493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has denied allegations by a police officer testifying before the Goldstone Commission in Pretoria that the Transkei Defense Force, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK; ANC Military Wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] plan to attack three homelands and the South African Security Forces from next month in the name of APLA.

The ANC's legal representative, Mr. (Azak Shalyar), told the officer, Captain Petrus Grundling, that he'd been in contact with MK's Chief of Staff Mr. Siphiwe Nyanda, who had told them that it was the first time that either he or the ANC had heard of these allegations. He said direct evidence to refute these allegations would be presented to the Commission.

The inquiry into attacks on the police has been adjourned until March the 9th.

#### Plans for Buthelezi, Mandela Meeting Nearly Finalized

MB1501155793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1441  
GMT 15 Jan 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Jan 15 SAPA—A meeting between the presidents of the African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has almost been finalised with a

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summit date expected to be announced next month, the organisations said in Durban on Friday [15 January].

This emerged after the third round of talks between a joint ANC-IFP committee established last month to pave the way for a presidential summit.

According to a joint statement read by IFP Chairman Dr. Frank Mdlalose after Friday's meeting, the committee had not completed its work but had made progress and would probably announce the date for a Mandela-Buthelezi summit at their next meeting in February.

"At the next meeting (on February 11) we undertake to make firm recommendations to our principals about their summit meeting," said Dr. Mdlalose.

He explained ANC-IFP sub-committees working towards clearing obstacles to a summit had not completed their work by Friday and needed time to do so. They would urgently try to finalise outstanding issues by the February meeting.

These sub-committees have been dealing with: creating a climate for free political activity; strengthening the structures of the peace accord; ending the militarisation of politics; and, reconstruction.

Delegates to Friday's meeting told SAPA there was general optimism and almost certainty that a summit would take place soon, despite some differences and hitches.

This mood was relayed by Dr. Mdlalose who, in the committee's joint statement, said: "It was not the view of this committee that there had to be complete agreement on all points before the two presidents could meet".

Earlier on Friday a threatened hitch to a Mandela/Buthelezi summit was smoothed over by ANC Deputy Secretary General Jacob Zuma who, in response to a call by two Natal ANC regions for the suspension of talks with the IFP, said: "We are going ahead (with preparations for the summit)".

His statement followed a call by the ANC's Midlands and northern Natal regions for a halt to all bilateral talks with Inkatha until the political climate was right.

Spokesmen from the regions this week alleged ongoing Inkatha violence and said the IFP's scuttling of peace efforts in Natal did not complement a presidential summit now.

"The climate is not right. We are committed in principle to a summit although Inkatha has to adhere to conditions for this," said northern Natal ANC Administrator Bongani Msomi.

Mr. Zuma earlier said the ANC's National Executive Committee had taken a decision to lay the foundations for a summit with Mr. Buthelezi and this decision still held.

Meanwhile, after Friday's meeting, both the ANC and IFP delegations renewed an appeal to their supporters not to resort to violence to resolve problems.

In this regard, they warmly welcomed positive developments towards peace in the Umbumbulu and Port Shepstone regions on Natal's south coast. Levels of conflict there have been drastically reduced following peace agreements between the ANC and IFP.

The organisations called on all other warring communities in Natal, particularly Bruntville in the Midland's and Empangeni in the north, to "follow these excellent examples".

### **'Disagreements' Cause End of Government-Inkatha Talks**

*MB2001070893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2050 GMT 19 Jan 93*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 19 SAPA—A number of disagreements caused the government and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] to end two days of talks on Tuesday [19 January] with a brief announcement that they would report back to their principals.

The two delegations, which met in Pretoria on Monday and Tuesday, agreed to meet again on January 27 in Cape Town.

The delegations were headed by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and the Inkatha Freedom Party's national chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalose.

Sources confirmed that "a number of hitches" had been responsible for the unsettled outcome to the talks on Tuesday.

The IFP is one of the Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag] members, which say they are being disadvantaged in the negotiation process by alleged collusion between the government and the African National Congress [ANC] to effect a smooth transfer of power to the benefit of the centrist-orientated ANC.

Mr Meyer will lead a government delegation that will start the second leg of a bush summit with an ANC delegation on Wednesday, after the first leg ended on a positive note in December.

Both parties then agreed there was an urgent need for a speedy resumption of negotiations.

IFP central committee member Walter Felgate, who attended the meeting with the government, later denied suggestions that "hard words had fallen" at the talks.

He also said he did not know what a reporter had meant by asking him "whether there is anything left to talk about".

Mr Felgate said a follow-up meeting had been arranged with the government.

The IFP delegation would brief IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Thursday, while the IFP's central committee would meet on Sunday, he added.

### Government Releases Statement on Contralesa Meeting

MB1901170593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335  
GMT 19 Jan 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the SA Communication Service: "Statement by the Government Spokesman on a Meeting Between the State President, Mr. F W de Klerk, and Contralesa"]

[Text] The state president, Mr. F W de Klerk, accompanied by Ministers R F Botha and D de Villiers and Deputy Minister S Schoeman held exploratory talks this morning with a delegation from the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), led by its President Nkosi S P Holomisa.

The Contralesa delegation expressed its views on its participation in the negotiation process, the future position of traditional leaders and on violence. The government stressed that there should be a dignified and meaningful role for traditional leaders in a modern democracy complying with the values of the best societies across the world.

The government informed the delegation of the latest developments with regard to bilateral and multilateral negotiations and expressed the hope that multi-party talks would be resumed early in March.

Contralesa expressed its view that the self-governing territories and the independent states should be reincorporated into South Africa as soon as possible. The government stated that there was already broad consensus that the self-governing territories should be abolished and that the present system should be replaced with a totally new system of regions with borders which would not be drawn along ethnic lines or according to the present borders of the self-governing territories.

It was agreed that some of the issues which were raised, including the future role of traditional leaders, the future of traditional rights and customs, land ownership and rural development would be discussed in greater detail in follow-up talks between Contralesa and the government.

Issued by the government spokesman in Pretoria, 19 January 1993

### CP Condemns Ministerial Ban on Defense Units

MB1801130893 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 8 Jan 93 p 5

[Unattributed article: "Politics Behind Police Threat To Halt CP Mobilization"]

[Text] Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel appears to have issued a political instruction to the South African

Police's [SAP] regional commissioner in the Orange Free State, General Major Tertius Calitz, to drive a wedge between rightwing members and the SAP's cooperation against terrorism along the eastern Orange Free State border.

After Ladybrand Conservative Party [CP] MP Charl Hertzog announced at a farmers' meeting at Marquard that the CP's home guard was to play a significant role in the prevention of attacks against farmers, Mr. Calitz, instead of welcoming the step, said in a statement "the creation and envisaged function of these units must be condemned as being unacceptable in an orderly society."

CP's Law and Order chief spokesman Schalk Pienaar said in response to Mr. Calitz's statement that it is difficult to understand how the regional commissioner could make a media statement saying that he would distance himself from these self-protection units.

According to him, this contrasts sharply with the close association between police officers on the ground with their fellow compatriots who are just as concerned about terrorism as the police officers in question.

"It is strange that the same nervousness is not perceived when SAP officials are expected to work shoulder to shoulder with African National Congress [ANC] members in uniform, or with ANC stewards during mass protest marches and during the release of criminals," he said.

Mr. Pienaar is asking the question: What has been done to ANC-Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] and Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing [MK] members since 1990, and why all this sudden panic over white mobilization units whose aim is to promote law and order?

"Attempts by the government to destabilize white mobilization in every sphere of life will not succeed," Mr. Pienaar spelled it out clearly. "People's mobilization will go ahead full steam."

The government's actions, according to Mr. Pienaar, are by a government which has been badly weakened by its own obsession to surrender to ANC and other terrorists' demands, to the extent that it has become ashamed to associate with its own people within the constraints of the law.

### Law, Order Ministry Confirms Meetings With ANC

MB1901100993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2126  
GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] Pretoria Jan 18 SAPA—Talks between top officials of the Ministry of Law and Order and the African National Congress [ANC] have continued since November, the ministry confirmed on Monday [18 January].

According to a ministry statement, the discussions on Saturday [16 January] between Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, the South African Police's management board and senior ANC officials, including the organisation's president, Mr Nelson Mandela, were a continuation of the process.

"On November 28, after a meeting between the minister of law and order and Mr Mandela, it was decided to establish a committee which would from time to time hold discussions on issues such as political violence.

"Several discussions have already taken place since then," the statement said.

It added that similar discussions were taking place with leaders of other political groupings.

### **ANC To Launch 'Mass-Driven' Election Campaign**

*MB2001192893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1242 GMT 20 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 20 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] is to embark on a mass-driven election campaign with a view to winning elections for a transitional government, ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region Secretary General Paul Mashatile said on Wednesday [20 January].

Addressing a Johannesburg press conference, Mr Mashatile repeated ANC leadership predictions that elections for a transitional government will be held late this year or early next year.

Outlining issues to be discussed at the ANC PWV region General Council scheduled for this weekend in Mayfair, Johannesburg, he said the election campaign would be divided into three phases:

- motivation of activists and consolidation of the tripartite (ANC/SA Communist Party/Congress of SA Trade Unions) alliance;
- door to door campaigning, marches, house meetings, dissemination of ANC policies and membership recruitment; and,
- mobilisation of all people to vote for the ANC, peace and democracy.

Mr Mashatile said the campaign did not mean the ANC planned to register as a political party, although the issue would be discussed at national executive level.

### **ANC on Alleged Delivery of Russian SS-20's**

*MB2101150793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1235 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by African National Congress]

[Text] The ANC is deeply concerned at increasing reports about various forms of military collaboration between the South African regime and Russia.

It is well known that as part of South Africa's aggressive regional power role it has over many years developed, (with the cooperation of Israel), a missile capability in breach of the international arms embargo.

Attempts are now being made, with the South Africa Foundation acting as an intermediary to arrange formal talks between Denel and the Russian space agency to reach agreement for the delivery of Russian SS-20 intermediate range missile systems—ostensibly for launching South African satellites.

The delivery of Russian SS-20 or any other missile systems to South Africa will be in direct breach of the mandatory arms embargo imposed by the UN Security Council.

The ANC expects the Russian authorities to take appropriate action to prevent all attempts to breach the international arms embargo against South Africa.

The ANC notes that this case has been reported to the UN Security Council's Arms Embargo Committee by the World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa and supports all international efforts to uphold the arms embargo.

The ANC will not be bound by obligations arising from such deals. All attempts to breach the arms embargo should cease, and instead international law should apply.

Issued by the Department of Information and Publicity

### **AWB Warns ANC Over Alleged Hit List of Farmers**

*MB1901175993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 19 Jan 93*

[Text] The AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] has warned the ANC [African National Congress] that it will hold the organization responsible if anything should happen to any of the 31 farmers whose names appear on the so-called Hoopstad hit list and take appropriate action. The AWB said it had laid charges of intimidation and incitement to murder with the police at Hoopstad.

### **Police Deployed to Farms**

*MB2001070793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Jan 93*

[Text] Police have been deployed on farms in the Hoopstad district in the [Orange] Free State after the circulation of a hit list bearing the names of 31 local farmers.

The district commissioner of police at Odendaalsrus, Colonel Joe van Zyl, said guards had been stationed on farms at the request of farmers, and that this measure will be reviewed once the matter has been investigated further.

Speaking after an emergency meeting at Hoopstad on the security situation, Colonel van Zyl said two police officers had been appointed to investigate whether the hit list was an ANC [African National Congress] document or a propaganda move to discredit the organization. In reply to a question, he said that no special plans had been made to arm farmers with automatic weapons.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Free State Agricultural Union, Mr. Faan Malherbe, has expressed concern about the safety of farmers and their families, and said the police force was not large enough to protect farmers on their farms at all times.

Speaking after a meeting of his committee, he called on the government to comment on a recent list of demands by farmers. These included demands that raids be carried out on squatter communities, that the death sentence be reimposed on murderers and terrorists, and that farmers be issued with automatic weapons subject to the normal controls.

And in Queenstown, a meeting is to be held between the police and representatives of organized agriculture to discuss the security situation in the northern Cape and Border region. The manager of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union, Mr. (Rory O'Moore), says farmers' unions and associations in the Aliwal North, Queenstown and East London areas have been invited to attend.

#### **Winnie Mandela on Power Sharing, Influence in ANC**

*MB2001051293 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 19 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A series of outspoken statements by Winnie Mandela, criticizing the leadership of the African National Congress [ANC], has led to speculation in South Africa that she may be trying to stage a come back or even to set up her own organization. She lost her post on the ANC's National Executive Committee last year after a series of scandals. At the funeral earlier this month of anti-apartheid campaigner Helen Joseph, Winnie Mandela accused the ANC leadership of being out of touch with the rank and file and of rushing to negotiate a political deal with the ruling National Party. On the line to Johannesburg, Rashid Meer asked Mrs. Mandela if she was opposed to negotiations with the government:

[Begin recording] [Mandela] I did not attack the concept of negotiations at all. I was addressing the issue of power sharing. The masses on the ground feel that they are being sold [out] by the leadership. They feel the ANC is about to enter into compromises with the government. They feel that they have not been taken along on the question of sunset clauses. [sentence as heard] It is difficult for the man in the street to understand what we mean by power sharing. What is it going to mean

translated in terms of a practical situation in South Africa where it is suggested, for instances, that there will be joint control of the security forces. That the military wing of the ANC is supposed to be integrated with the notorious South African Defense Force and the security forces, with all these CCBs' [Civil Cooperation Bureau] and the killer squads that are in the same structure of government.

[Meer] But, I find it strange that on the one hand you are saying you are in favor of negotiations but you are against power sharing?

[Mandela] I am totally concerned about this particular concept of power sharing, which to the man on the ground seems to mean that what is going to happen here, the ANC is going to be sharing the same power this notorious minority regime has been exercising over the masses of people. That is not the democracy we understand ourselves to be fighting for.

[Meer] Are you saying then that you are more in touch with the man on the street than the leadership of the ANC?

[Mandela] Anyone who reads the South African history correctly wouldn't even ask that question. We have always worked on the ground with the masses of the people. I am a community leader, a mother, I am a social worker and I work with the man on the ground.

[Meer] One result of these kinds of statements from yourself has been conjecture that [what] Winnie Mandela is doing is getting ready to set up her own party. Can you tell me if these are your intentions?

[Mandela] Why would I do that? My organization is the African National Congress. It does not belong to those who treat it as their own. It does not belong there. The organization is a mass movement which belongs to the oppressed people of South Africa, and I am one of the voters.

[Meer] Now, you say that the ANC is your organization, but at the same time you were removed from the NEC [National Executive Council] of the organization. What kind of power do you think you have within the organization?

[Mandela] What do you mean I was removed? I resigned from the African National Congress NEC, and those misleading reports are not going to detour us at all. Those who share my views, and I can assure you the youth of this country share those views, and the men and women on the ground share those views.

[Meer] But it does sound that what you are trying to do is go for some kind of internal coup inside the ANC and get control?

[Mandela] I actually resent the repetition of that nonsensical question because it is absolute nonsense. You seem to imagine that an expression of concern, a debate that should be generated, if one does that then one is looking

for power, for a position. You know I was basically talking about my late mother Helen Joseph. That Helen Joseph was a leader, she could lead from the front, she could lead from the side, and she could lead from the back, and she could lead without any position. Now what you are saying is that when one expresses these views, to have this introspect into our own movement and to express concern then one is looking for power. What nonsense is that?

[Meer] What kind of credibility do you think you still carry with the people in South Africa?

[Mandela] I have never lost any political credibility in my country. That is just a pipe dream for anyone who thinks so. I am the same as I was when I joined the African National Congress. I am not looking for any credibility. I am still that member of the ANC who fought from day one when I joined the African National Congress. I am that same member of the ANC who fought during the years of exile. I am the same member of the ANC who when Mandela was in prison who saw to it that his name was kept alive. I am that same woman. [end recording]

#### SADF Gives No Comment on Paper's 'Speculative' Report

*MB2101154893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1037 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Jan 21 SAPA—[passage omitted] Approached for comment on the latest disclosures, an SADF [South African Defense Force] media spokesman told SAPA on Thursday [21 January] morning the issue was being discussed at a meeting and they would respond as soon as the meeting was over.

Later on Thursday SADF spokesman Major Charl de Klerk said the SADF had no comment on THE STAR's "speculative" reports.

"The state president in December said he would not reveal the names of the civilians involved in the dismissal of MI [Military Intelligence] personnel and we stand by his statement," Maj de Klerk said.

Major de Klerk also said he could not react to THE STAR's claim that the identities of the civilian MI operatives had been leaked to the newspaper by "top military" sources.

#### Paper on Organizations Influencing Government, SADF

*MB1801134993 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 8 Jan 93 p 12*

[Unattributed report: "The Night of the Long Knives"]

[Text] Even the most apolitical South African must be disturbed at the recent axing of senior South African Defense Force [SADF] men by State President F.W. de Klerk. Some are saying that it was to hobble a planned

coup: In May 1992, a story headlined "Covert Group Threatens De Klerk and Top Nats [Nationalists]" appeared in the press, telling of an organization calling itself the "Binnekring" [Inner Circle] which claimed to be a covert group of former security force officers.

This organization had warned the government about the direction it was taking, and declared that the general staff of the SADF, Police and senior management of National Intelligence Service had made use of their services. The Binnekring threatened Mr. de Klerk and at least three senior cabinet ministers.

Others say that the government is once again dancing to the African National Congress's [ANC] tune. Having yielded to the ANC's demands to remove ministers Magnus Malan and Adriaan Vlok from their security portfolios, the government then removed a whole batch of senior police officers. The axing of top men in the SADF was thus only a matter of time.

The United Nation's decision to exert pressure on the government to allow the Goldstone Commission to "investigate" the security forces was another setback for the SADF. Drastic curtailing of defense expenditure, plans to allow Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing [MK] and Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] terrorists to "volunteer" for army service, and a wishy-washy approach to the prosecution of national service dodgers has, *inter alia*, contributed to the government's slow debilitation of the SADF.

Among the hundreds of foreign-funded institutions which have mushroomed in South Africa, and which have had a strong influence on government policy, is the Institute for Defense Politics [IDP]. Established in 1991 as a "non-profit trust", its objective is to "assist with and facilitate the transition to a democratically accountable and legitimate national defense force in a post settlement South Africa". The Directors are Dr. Jackie Cilliers and Mr. P.B. Hertz.

The institute is funded by the Hans Seidel Foundation of Germany, South Africa's Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] Development Trust, and the Anglo-American and De Beers Chairman Fund. Another behind-the-scenes manipulator of the National Party is one Samuel Huntington who was coordinator of security planning at then U.S. National Security Council under President Jimmy Carter. He is also a consultant to the U.S. Agency for International Development, the organization which channels huge amounts of money to revolutionaries in South Africa.

The IDP is revealed as an ally of Huntington's in South Africa, and was a major player in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] talks. Director Jackie Cilliers is well acquainted with his MK negotiating partners in Codesa. He went to Lusaka to talk with MK a few years ago and came away convinced "that we need to get our act together."

Cilliers has been very much influenced by Huntington and spends much of his time "trying to pull figures from South Africa's military into dialogue." He says one of his chief contacts in the military, is Chief of Staff Pierre Steyn who is, according to Cilliers, "very much on the enlightened side."

Steyn was also appointed by the state president to head investigations into the SADF's so-called dirty tricks activities.

The die was set years ago to destroy the SADF as we knew it. Willing collaborators within the defense establishment, plus those who receive fat salaries and perks from overseas "institutes", and the government itself, are formidable enemies of a once-proud establishment. The treason has been quick, concise and deadly.

#### Number of SADF Conscripts Exceeds Requirements

MB1801143093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1306 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] Pretoria Jan 18 SAPA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] disclosed on Monday [18 January] the number of national service recruits who reported for the January 1993 intake "exceeds the requirement by 16 per cent".

Although the SADF did not release the exact statistics of the conscription intake, it did state "this most satisfactory turn-out meets the defence force's total manpower requirements for national servicemen in all aspects".

The figure compared well with intakes of the past three years, the SADF said in a statement.

The call-up system employed by the SADF had proven through the years that considerably more than the minimum requirement had to be called up, as many conscripts, "due to various and usually acceptable reasons", were not able to report for national service, the SADF said.

The SADF also said conscripts who had received call-up instructions and failed to report for the January intake would be investigated as to their bona fides for not turning up.

"As every individual case must be thoroughly investigated, a considerable time lapse could occur prior to determining the exact number of persons to be prosecuted," the SADF concluded.

Anti-conscription organisations, including the African National Congress, called on white men to defy the racist call-up, and claimed afterwards a vast number did not report for duty.

#### 'Militant Cabal' Takes Control of AWB

MB2201121893 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 22-28 Jan 93 p 3

[Report by Jan Taljaard: "ET Sidelined in Silent Coup"]

[Text] A silent coup inside the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement; AWB] has wrenched effective control of the organisation from its leader and founder, Eugene Terreblanche, and moved it into the hands of a militant cabal.

While Terreblanche officially remains at the head of the organisation, the organisational, planning and operational functions are now completely controlled by a newly structured general staff.

According to reliable sources, the palace revolution was not so much engineered, but came about when long-standing resentment with Terreblanche reached boiling point during a recent meeting. A powerful cabal, consisting mostly of some of the more militant AWB "generals" in the [Orange] Free State, has since taken effective charge of the organisation.

Zastron farmer Alec Gruywagen, previously the commander of the Southern Free State commandos, has been appointed chief of staff of the para-military Wenkommandos [Victory Commando], while fellow Free Staters Dirk Ackerman and Willem Eisebeth also feature prominently in the council of generals.

Learning from the 1988 rift in the AWB, when disillusioned members tried to go it alone, the council of generals has apparently decided not to do away with Terreblanche. Since its inception the organisation has become inextricably associated with Terreblanche's public persona, and he is still regarded as a strong drawcard.

Apart from the personal resentments, other catalysts for the power shift are seen to be the growing militancy of the white right following alleged Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) attacks on farms.

Before the palace coup, tensions inside the AWB were stretched to breaking point with the arrest of another Free State "general", Roelf Jordaan, and seven others in connection with a large arms theft in Welkom.

At the same time, other AWB members were implicated in a bomb blast that damaged the shop of white ANC member Malcolm Hepburn of Patensie.

In an exclusive interview with THE WEEKLY MAIL, Gruywagen denied that these men—if they are guilty—had acted on AWB orders.

"But we can understand very well why things like this are happening. APLA had declared war and we understand why our young men will fetch arms when the government is refusing to issue licences for automatic weapons.

"I can tell you one thing—at the moment the senior officers (inside the AWB) are holding tightly onto the reins (Hou die teuels styf vas). Once we let go of these reins, all hell will break loose in this country."

Cruywagen predicts that "chaos and violence" will take hold of South Africa before the year is out. Issues and borders will not be settled by negotiation, but by conflict, he says, and from this a volkstaat [people's state] will arise, "its borders drawn by blood".

Without divulging too many details, Cruywagen admits that recent structural changes have made the AWB a much stronger organisation. "We have just appointed a few strong commandants all over the country and especially in Transvaal, where there have been problems.

"Strict discipline has been instilled in the ranks of the Wenkommandos. There is a great momentum, with new members joining every day."

Cruywagen's claims are borne out in some measure by independent sources in the northern Transvaal. After the Paardekraal watershed in 1988, AWB activities in this region had come to a practical standstill as disillusioned members left the movement.

Following the establishment of the first AWB commando in the Waterberg about three months ago, five different commandos have been established with regular training taking place on two farms in the area.

According to Cruywagen, the AWB has now taken over the complete field of extra-parliamentary right-wing structures.

"There is no place for any other organisation. Even the CP [Conservative Party] will not be able to mobilise effectively without fitting into our structures."

To this end the AWB has made its structures available for any right-wing mobilisation, Cruywagen said. He claimed that CP members were already attending AWB training camps.

Questioned on the figure of 34,000 Wenkommando members boasted by the AWB, Cruywagen was adamant the figure was correct. He said the east and west Rand commandos alone totalled nearly 19,000 people.

When it was pointed out to him that hardly 700 members in uniform attended the AWB's mass rally last December 16 in Kempton Park, Cruywagen was unfazed.

"You have to remember that economic circumstances are keeping most of our members away—they have to come long distances.

"The percentage of those who did turn up compares well with the attendance figures of similar movements in Europe before war broke out."

#### Holomisa: Deployment of UN Forces 'Long Overdue'

*MB1801185893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1744 GMT 18 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 18 SAPA—The deployment of armed forces in South Africa by the United Nations was long overdue, Transkeian military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said on Monday [18 January].

He called for tough timeframes for South Africa's transition to democracy, saying these should be binding on "white South Africa" and enforceable by the UN Security Council.

Speaking during a visit to the Transkei by Organisation of African Unity Secretary-General Legwaila J M Legwaila, he said this was the only way to allay black fears of possible backtracking by the National Party government.

Gen Holomisa said it was incumbent on leaders of liberation movements, the OAU and the Commonwealth to press for the adoption of "tough and unbending" resolutions on South Africa [SA] which clearly stipulated timeframes for its transition.

He urged the international community to link the national peace accord to such timeframes. They were further asked to examine whether the accord was an instrument to restore peace or a tool of the government to portray its rivals as fomenting violence.

The OAU's Liberation Committee was asked to scrutinise the document and its implementation with a view to having it revamped.

The OAU, Gen Holomisa said, was completely responsible for the despatch of international observers to SA in the face of "hostile opposition from certain leading powers".

The observers had, however, been rendered "toothless and ineffective in curbing violence" by the watering down of the OAU's resolutions.

The monitoring of violence without effective means to eradicate it was worrying, Gen Holomisa said.

"One wonders why the international community allows itself to be seen as a paper tiger by SA blacks when it acts swiftly and decisively against leaders and countries viewed as threats to Western national interests."

#### Intelligence Chief To Give Evidence in Goniwe Inquest

*MB2101074993 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Two SADF [South African Defense Force] generals are to be called to give evidence in the reopened Goniwe [African National Congress activist] inquest.

The judge president of the eastern Cape will preside over the inquest in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court starting

on 1 March. The eastern Cape attorney general's office has confirmed that SADF Military Intelligence chief, General Joffel van der Westhuizen, will be called. He's one of the officers implicated in what's become known as the death signal, the top secret signal sent in 1985 calling for the permanent removal from society of Matthew Goniwe and other Cradock activists. Shortly after the date on that message Goniwe and three others were found murdered near Port Elizabeth. The other general to subpoenaed is former SADF Major General J.F.J. van Rensburg. He used to be a member of the state security council.

Also to be called is Commandant Lourens du Plessis, formerly of Eastern Province command. The 1989 inquest into the killings failed to identify the guilty.

#### Democratic MP Criticizes Government for Violence Levels

MB2101093093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0852  
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 21 SAPA—The government has come under fire for the levels of violence in South Africa from Democratic Party [DP] MP Tony Leon, and he has urged all political groups to prevent the slide into anarchy.

Mr Leon was speaking at a dedication service for the Maria Mariotti Memorial Playground—named after a three-year-old who was killed by robbers nearly two years ago—in Cheltondale Park, Johannesburg.

He said that when decisive steps were demanded, "government seeks refuge in statistics and legislation: the doubling of the police budget in four years; increasing the number of police recruits; launching crime prevention exercises".

Mr Leon said although these were good and necessary measures, the cause of the crime had to be addressed, and this meant a growing economy and a legitimate government.

He proposed a five-point plan to halt crime in the interim:

- an increased, visible police presence in Johannesburg's suburbs, not just the CBD [central business district];
- more patrol cars for neighbourhood police stations;
- the development of a two-tier policing system involving highly mobile reaction units, coupled with patrols;
- government dedicating itself to reducing crime and lawlessness as a national priority; and
- an end to squandering the precious resources of the police and court systems for enforcing and adjudicating crimes of consent such as prostitution, traffic, illegal liquor and even gambling.

"The public see a crime wave on their doorsteps. They see criminals serving token sentences. They see respect for the law dragged through the gutter.

"Government, parliament and extra-parliamentary forces must stand up now to prevent the slide into anarchy," Mr Leon said.

"The do-nothing alternative is a surrender to the forces of lawlessness."

#### Calls for Natal Judge's Resignation

MB2201060593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2208  
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 21 SAPA—Democratic Party [DP] justice spokesman Tony Leon on Thursday [21 January] said if a Natal judge, Mr W H Booyens, was an executive member of the Afrikaner Broederbond [secret Afrikaner Brotherhood], he should either resign from the organisation or from the judiciary.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported Mr Leon was referring to reports of the judge's alleged membership of the Broederbond.

The DP official said the Johannesburg Bar Council had recently confirmed that a serving supreme court judge's membership of a secret, essentially political, organisation like the Broederbond was improper and incompatible with the proper administration of justice.

Mr Leon said it was therefore important the public perceived the judiciary as being above politics, partisanship and beyond the reach of political influences.

#### Returned Exiles Seek Zambian Inquiry Into Camp Abuses

MB2101125293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1057  
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 21 SAPA—The Returned Exile Co-ordinating Committee [Recoc] has asked the Zambian Government to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate African National Congress [ANC] human rights abuses in that country.

Recoc said in a statement issued on Thursday [21 January] it had written to Zambia's President Frank Chiluba asking him to investigate human rights abuses committed by the ANC on Zambian soil.

In the letter, purportedly written on behalf of victims of ANC atrocities, Recoc Chairman Mwezi Twala said the ANC/SA [South African] Communist Party alliance had been responsible for creating and running prison camps throughout Africa, including some in Zambia.

"In these camps the ANC maimed, murdered and tortured its own members. It was responsible for a reign of terror to enforce compliance with unpopular leadership decisions."

Pointing out that the former detainees could not afford the cost of travelling to Zambia to lay charges against their former tormentors, Recoc appealed to President Chiluba to send representatives of the Zambian attorney general to take sworn statements from the survivors of ANC abuses so that the perpetrators could be extradited from South Africa and tried in Zambian courts.

### **Student Group Campaigns To Replace White Teachers**

*MB1901103793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1003  
GMT 19 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 19 SAPA—The Azanian Students Movement [Azasm] on Tuesday [19 January] announced a campaign to have white teachers replaced by black teachers at black schools.

Azasm President Nelvis Qekema said in Johannesburg the organisation believed that because of their common cultural background black teachers understood the problems of black children much better than their white counterparts who "will come and impose an alien culture".

Mr Qekema said Azasm would consult other black student organisations and pupils to try to ensure wide support for its campaign.

He said the campaign would not be violent and was not in any way linked to a Pan-African Students organisation campaign to "burn white teachers at black schools".

Mr Qekema said Azasm would call for meetings with teachers whose participation in "chalkdowns" had contributed to poor matriculation results, and would ask them to refrain from such action.

### **Eastern Cape Area Experiences 'Catastrophic' Drought**

*MB2001075593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 19 Jan 93*

[Text] Farmers in parts of the drought stricken eastern Cape are poised to suffer one of the harshest winters in years should it not rain before the end of this summer. The drought spurred by extremely high temperatures is fast assuming catastrophic proportions.

[Begin Denise Smuts, South African Broadcasting Corporation reporter, recording] Agricultural conditions in large areas of the eastern Cape ranged from poor to critical, according to a report by the Department of Agricultural Development. Hardest hit is the Cradock area where a major supply dam, the Commando Drift Dam, is virtually dry, and farmers are starting to record stock losses. Boreholes in the area are starting to dry up. At Adelaide a number of boreholes which were sunk recently are dry. The town council is again considering carting water from (?Kroekas) as they did six months ago. Conditions at Queenstown are so poor that farmers have called on the deputy minister of agriculture, Mr.

Tobie Meyer, to address an emergency meeting in the town. The date for such a meeting has not yet been set. According to the manager of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union, Mr. (Rory O'Moore), two more districts, Cathcart and Dordrecht have asked to be placed on the drought disaster list. Districts, or parts of districts already on the list are, Aberdeen, Albany, Bedford, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Jansenville, Kirk Wood, Pearson, Somerset East, Steytlerville, and Willowmore. [end recording]

### **Towns Declared Disaster Areas**

*MB2201081893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] Additional areas in three districts of the eastern Cape have been declared drought disaster areas with effect from 1 January, while parts of two other districts have been deproclaimed as drought areas. The areas declared as drought disaster areas are Aberdeen, Adelaide and Tarkastad. Parts of Uitenhage and Willowmore are no longer drought areas.

### **Maize Crop Will Be Lost Without 'Widespread Rain'**

*MB1801162593 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 18 Jan 93*

[Text] Mr. Andre Ferreira, a senior economist with the National Maize Producers Organization, NAMPO, says that unless there is widespread rain in the country within the next 10 days, South Africa's maize crop will be lost. Mr. Ferreira said the situation was becoming especially serious in the eastern and south-eastern Transvaal, the south-western Transvaal, and the eastern Orange Free State. He said that if good rain fell soon a large part of South Africa's 3 million hectares of maize could be saved. The poor crop prospects could mean that South Africa will have to import maize again.

### **Amalgamated Banks Gives Economic Forecast for 1993**

*MB2101081093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2049  
GMT 20 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 20 SAPA—South Africa's volume and price of exports are expected to rise moderately this year while interest rates will be around two per cent in real terms, ABSA [Amalgamated Banks of Southern Africa] bank forecasts.

According to the bank's January 1993 economic spotlight, an expected mild increase in global growth will lead to a small increase in South African exports.

This should have a "concomitant beneficial effect on the domestic economy," the bank says.

The volume of non-gold mining production this year is likely to increase by 3.4 per cent from an estimated 0.5

per cent gain in 1992 as the country's main trading partners experience better economic growth.

However, commodity prices will probably remain depressed this year due to the slow rate of international growth and increasing competition, especially from Russia and South America, in South Africa's traditional export markets.

Gold mining production is expected to fall a slight 0.5 per cent from last year as the low bullion price is forcing marginal mines to concentrate their efforts on achieving higher grades.

ABSA forecasts the average gold price in 1993 will be six US dollars higher than last year at 350 dollars per ounce.

"This is a result of low inflation in much of the world, the determination of the monetary authorities to reduce inflationary pressures and developments in the financial markets that have produced superior hedging instruments."

The bank expects the maize crop this year to double from last year to about five-million tons, but as South Africa needs 6.5-million tons, the country will have to import the difference.

Turning to interest rates, ABSA believes that the reserve bank's determination to maintain a stable real effective Rand exchange rate will mean real interest rates will be kept at levels comparable to overseas rates.

Consequently, "the Rand will depreciate proportionally to the inflation differential between South Africa and its main trading partners".

It expects short-term interest rates of some two per cent in real terms and an average inflation rate of 11 per cent.

On the international front, ABSA foresees economic growth in the world's most industrialised G7 nations to average 2.5 per cent this year.

Western governments will also try to reduce inflation and real interest rates but inflation is unlikely to fall below three per cent while the real bank rate is expected to be over two per cent.

#### Poll Shows Drop in Positive Attitudes Toward De Klerk

MB2201103293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0854  
GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Cape Town Jan 22 SAPA—There has been a sharp drop in positive attitudes to State President F. W. de Klerk.

These are the findings of a Gallup poll on socio-political trends carried out by the Markinor Research Group among 800 whites and 1,300 blacks in November last year.

"President de Klerk has lost all the ground he gained in the May 1992 survey and more," said Christine Woessner, deputy managing director of the Markinor Research Group.

"Results indicate the lowest vote of confidence, by both races, since he became state president. In fact, among whites, it is the lowest score by any state president since the survey started in 1976."

In particular, the score on "leading the country very well" had taken a sharp 20 per cent drop. Among whites, the score had dropped from 46 to 25 per cent and among blacks, from 28 to only eight per cent.

Overall, 69 per cent of whites and 47 per cent of blacks thought the state president was leading the country "very" or "fairly well." The balance believed he was doing a poor job.

Among whites, both English and Afrikaans groups had become equally disillusioned with the way Mr de Klerk was leading the country.

The overall approval score ("very or fairly well") dropped by an average of 16 per cent—Afrikaans from 81 to 64 per cent and English from 89 to 75 per cent. Among English-speaking South Africans this is the lowest level of approval ever obtained by Mr de Klerk.

"Further confirmation that the referendum euphoria is wearing off is that only 13 per cent of whites and 15 per cent of blacks claimed to have become more favourable towards the state president 'during the past six months', compared to the May scores of 41 and 40 per cent respectively," said Ms Woessner.

#### Survey Shows Inkatha 'Enemy Number One' Among Blacks

MB2201102093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0833  
GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 22 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] is enemy number one among blacks, while black and white support for the National Party [NP] has plummeted, a poll on socio-political and economic trends in South Africa has found.

The results of a Gallup poll by Markinor in November last year were released on Friday.

It also showed the alliance between the African National Congress [ANC] and the South African Communist Party [SACP] to be seen as detrimental to the ANC by 59 per cent of whites, whereas only 14 per cent of blacks regard it so.

Of the ANC's potential voters 35 per cent believe the alliance to be a good thing and 48 per cent do not see it as making any difference.

Among potential voters for the SACP, 47 per cent feel positive about the alliance.

Markinor Deputy Managing Director Christine Woessner remarked: "These SACP supporters probably feel the ANC lends credibility to the SACP."

An overwhelming majority of whites (85 per cent) reject the SACP. The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] (67 per cent) and the ANC (43 per cent) are also rejected, but to a lesser degree.

The National Party remains the most accepted by the whites although there has been a sharp drop from 75 to only 58 per cent.

White attitudes toward the Democratic Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party have remained fairly constant, while fewer rejected the Conservative Party [CP] (34 per cent) than did six months earlier (45 per cent).

While only three per cent of whites would vote for the IFP, 19 per cent would perhaps do so and a further 29 per cent felt good about the party.

Among blacks, the IFP is enemy number one, with 71 per cent of blacks rejecting the organisation—more than those who reject the CP (58 per cent).

The ANC remains the clear favourite among blacks, with an overwhelming majority of 66 per cent who would "definitely" vote for it.

Although only eight per cent of blacks would definitely vote for the SACP, 31 per cent would perhaps vote for it and a further 41 per cent of blacks feel quite good about it.

Thus in total, the SACP can claim a positive reaction from 53 per cent of urban blacks—the second highest after the ANC. Among young blacks, this proportion is almost 60 per cent.

The biggest loser among blacks is the NP, whose proportion of definite voters and those positively disposed to it has plummeted from 52 per cent to 28 per cent.

There was also a sharp rise in the number of blacks rejecting the NP out of hand—61 per cent compared to a mere six per cent six months earlier.

#### Poll Reveals Race Relations 'Deteriorating'

*MB2101183593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] An extensive opinion poll by the Markinor Research Group has revealed that relations between black and white people have deteriorated noticeably. Only 30 percent of white interviewees, and 32 percent of black interviewees, described relations as good or relatively good. In future prospects, 56 percent of the whites, and 45 percent of the blacks, indicated that their families were worse off.

The survey showed that the National Party [NP] remained the favorite political party among white people, and the ANC [African National Congress] by far

the most popular among black people. Fifty-eight percent of the whites indicated that they would vote for the NP, while 66 percent of the blacks said they would definitely endorse ANC candidates. The Conservative Party can rely on support of 24 percent of the white vote while the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] is not expected to get more than 29 percent of the black vote.

The survey also indicated that State President de Klerk's popularity had waned since May last year. Nevertheless 69 percent of the white people, and 47 percent of black people, felt he was doing a good job. Dwindling support was also reflected in the attitude of blacks toward the NP, whose support has also dropped by half to 28 percent.

#### 21 Jan Review of Current Events, Issues

*MB2101133793*

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

Clinton Unlikely To Toughen Attitude Toward RSA—The United States, under former President George Bush, "tended to wield the big stick rather than offer more carrots; the condemnations of the State Department and White House of events in this country were never even-handed, Pretoria bearing the brunt of the criticism over the years," states the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 19 January. "Now people tend to worry whether the liberal Mr Clinton will take a tougher line with South Africa and whether we can expect any worse pressure than we had from Mr Bush. We shouldn't fear him.... The fact is that South Africa is reforming so fast there isn't anything to make the Clinton administration toughen up its attitudes and policies towards South Africa."

#### THE STAR

Parties Note Harsh Economic Reality—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 January in a page 14 editorial says: "Harsh reality is increasingly intruding on the political scene—and South Africa is the better for it. Nelson Mandela reflected this realism when he told American media he was prepared, on certain conditions, to call for the lifting of sanctions sooner rather than later. Government and Inkatha representatives acknowledged it when they agreed to talk again despite this week's bruising, unproductive meeting. The simplest imperative is that the country is sliding so quickly down the economic slope that the process will become irreversible unless reasonably peaceful political solutions are found soon. No party wants to inherit a wasteland."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Mandela's 'Offer' on Sanctions of Limited Value—Nelson Mandela's "offer" to request the African National Congress, ANC, executive to moderate its position on sanctions provided business agreed to a freeze on retrenchments "is far from being an act of

statesmanship," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 January. "Mandela's seemingly magnanimous offer is of limited value in economic terms, although on its own it could be a smart diplomatic move. But when linked to the notion of a comprehensive freeze on retrenchments it becomes ridiculous. For one thing, there is no mechanism to enforce such an undertaking upon the entire business community. Retrenchments, particularly of skilled workers, are not steps businessmen take lightly. Many are aware of the human suffering retrenchments cause, and most know that, once lost, skilled workers are hard to replace. Few would be unaware of the impact they have on staff morale and therefore on operation efficiency." "By linking a lifting of sanctions to a freeze on retrenchments, Mandela might inadvertently have persuaded his followers that the second follows automatically from the first. Delivering on that expectation would be impossible for a post-sanctions government. If it were to try by making retrenchments illegal, economic damage would be enormous."

#### CAPE TIMES

Economy in 'Sad' State—"Unavoidable" tax increases predicted by President F.W. de Klerk for the March budget and his warning that public servants can expect a meagre 5 percent pay rise from July are a sobering reflection on the sad state of the economy and recognition that there is no easy way out," points out a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 19 January. "The bottom line on our hitherto elusive economic recovery remains the containment of inflation in a productive, peaceful economy. It is disheartening, indeed, to find salary increases still running at half the rate of inflation in the case of public servants who also face the anticipated higher taxes, but there should be some comfort in the knowledge that we are finally getting on the right track. The alternative, a 10 percent hike in public sector pay coupled with soaring inflation, would probably leave workers worse off in real terms almost immediately, and without hope for the future."

#### 22 Jan Review of Current Events, Issues

MB2201140793

[Editorial Report]

#### BUSINESS DAY

Less Bleak Economic Picture—"This has been the week that statistical revisions have repainted the economic picture with slightly less bleak colour," states a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 22 January. "First the November trade surplus was revised upwards from R[rand]133m [million] to more than R700m. And, while official comment is not yet forthcoming, the consensus among economists is that the R28bn deficit predicted by Finance Minister Derek Keys last November probably exaggerates the severity of the situation. That Keys's prediction appears at this stage to have been overstated is curious given that politicians

tend to present situations in their best, rather than worst, possible light. However, although Keys does not present himself as a politician, his gloomy scenarios have certainly helped to instill in both the ANC leadership and his own Cabinet colleagues an urgency about expediting political negotiations."

#### THE WEEKLY MAIL

Mandela Sanctions Offer Sensitive Move—Commenting on Nelson Mandela's offer this week to recommend the lifting of sanctions if businessmen put a freeze on retrenchments, Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 22-28 January in a page 12 editorial says: "He must know that this is not possible unless one wants whole enterprises to come crashing down. In any case, there is no mechanism for enforcing such a policy, unless Mandela is suggesting the absurd: a statutory ban on retrenchments." However, he has "opened the door—in a useful and constructive way—to discussion and even negotiation of the circumstances under which sanctions may be lifted. He is showing a sensitivity to the need to encourage economic growth and rid ourselves of the yokes of our apartheid past."

Criticism of Campaign To Drive Out White Teachers—A second editorial is alarmed at the Azanian Students Movement's, Azasm, campaign to drive white teachers out of townships. Such a campaign "makes nonsense of Azasm's calls for an end to the disruption of education. If their concern is to improve education, the solution must surely be to draw the best and most qualified teachers into the schools where they are most needed, regardless of colour."

#### NEW NATION

Country Should Not Be in 'Vacuum' Until Interim Government—"The fact that we use the establishment of an interim government as an important point of reference should not suggest that until that happens we will live in a vacuum," declares the page 16 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 22-28 January. "To live in a state of such a vacuum suggests that nobody is in control—not ourselves, nor the regime." "There are forces that are intent on destabilising our communities and putting their own agendas in place. This is all the more reason why we should vigorously advance our own agenda and our own political programme." "It will be tragic that when we have an interim government and sanctions are lifted, only then will the black business sector start to strategise and develop the expertise and resources that they are going to need."

#### \* Anglo American Announces Namakwa Sands Project

##### \* Project To Start in 1994

93AF0294A Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS in English 21 Nov 92 p 3

[Article by Tom Hood]

[Text] A giant smelter furnace at Saldanha Bay will form the heart of the R1 billion West Coast Namakwa Sands mining project which will start production in 1994.

The furnace has been jointly developed by Anglo American Corporation and mineral research organization Mintek and employs new technology which is expected to give it a competitive edge.

Announcing the project, Anglo chairman Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson said this week it would bring new opportunities to the depressed West Coast and earn important foreign revenue.

Production will begin in 1994 near Brand-se-Baai, northwest of Vredendal and involve mining about 4 square kilometers of land.

Heavy minerals will be concentrated and then railed on the Sishen-Saldanha railway line to the smelter.

The estimated total cost of the project is R946 million, of which, R576 million will be in equity capital, with 80 percent coming from Anglo and 20 percent from De Beers.

The Industrial Development Corporation is providing a loan of R370 million.

Great care is being taken to ensure that the ecology of the area is not permanently damaged. About R73 million will be spent during the life of the project on rehabilitation. To rehabilitate 5960 hectares of land during and after the mining is estimated to cost R 15000 a hectare.

The project will recover a number of minerals from local sands and should generate R360 million a year in revenue, almost all from exports.

The Namakwa Sands project will provide 900 jobs and indirectly create a further 3000 jobs in the area.

Mr Ogilvie Thompson said economic opportunity could not be wished into being and that growth of the kind South Africans aspired to had to be worked for.

"This means we have to demonstrate an ability to work harder and be smarter to show that although South Africa is a small player in global terms, it is as competent, innovative and competitive as the rest."

"This is what the Namakwa Sands project will do."

The project has an estimated life of 30 years.

Namakwa Sands had conducted a full environmental impact Assessment, which was carried out by the Environmental Evaluation Unit at the University of Cape Town. This was followed by the canvassing of local residents and interest groups, including an open day held in Saldanha in July.

Mr Ogilvie Thompson said this indicated the team's commitment to sound environmental management

throughout the life of the project. This would be facilitated by the appointment of a full time ecologist, the implementation of environmental management plans for each component of the project and regular environmental audits.

"Namakwa Sands will be a lean and efficient operation, but it will not compromise or neglect the wider responsibilities which business in the 1990s must address."

"In the current economic climate, it is very nice to be able to share some good news and to announce a major new project," he said this week and described the project as the first major industrial development in the North, West Cape region. As such, it would serve as a nucleus for further development of infrastructure and services, and provide a stimulus for additional industrial growth in the area.

#### \* Western Cape To Benefit

93AF0294B Cape Town *THE ARGUS* in English 20 Nov 92 p 9

[Article by Tom Hood]

[Text] Millions of rands will pour into the depressed Cape West Coast when Anglo American Corporation starts Namakwa Sands, the region's biggest mining project, in 1994.

It will involve open cast mining of mineral sands at Brand se Baai northwest of Vredendal, a concentration plant at Koekenap and a smelter at Sandanha.

More than 900 workers will be employed directly and 3000 indirectly from other new industrial development, according to Anglo chairman Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson.

The project will cost about R1 billion and generate about R360 million a year in revenue, almost all from exports.

The project has an estimated life of 30 years and its main product will be titanium slag, a raw material for titanium dioxide used in the paint, paper, plastics and other industries.

It also produces pig iron and zircon, which is widely used in the ceramics and foundry industries, and rutile, which is used in the manufacture of pigment for the paint, paper and plastics industries.

Once the plant starts producing titanium slag, it could be converted into titanium dioxide and its value increased fivefold.

The heart of the project is the smelter furnace jointly developed by Anglo and mineral research organization Mintek. It uses only one electrode, giving better control over the quality of the product and lower costs than the multi-electrode process used by competitors.

Production will begin in 1994 at a rate of 4 million tons a year, rising to 16 million tons a year by 1998.

The heavy minerals will be concentrated and then railed on the Sishen-Saldanha railway line to a smelter near Saldanha.

Great care is being taken to ensure that the ecology of the area is not permanently damaged, said Mr Ogilvie Thompson. About R73 million will be spent during the life of the project on rehabilitation.

"Strict financial planning and cost cutting have been the order of the day—so much so that the Namakwa Sands team have been subscribing to Farmers Weekly to see whether they can secure some of the equipment they need second-hand," added Mr Ogilvie Thompson.

#### \* Process Described

93AF0294C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 14 Jan 93 pp 17-18

[Article by Ian Robinson]

[Text] A new smelting process was the key that finally unlocked Anglo American's Namakwa Sands project.

Namakwa Sands will eventually produce titania slag and pig iron at a yearly rate of 195,000 tons and 120,000 tons respectively from two dc plasma-arc furnaces.

Anglo American was faced with the alternative of developing a new process to smelt ilmenite to titania slag or of adapting existing processes to Namakwa Sands' conditions and planned scale of production.

There are only three producers of titania slag in the world; Richards Bay Minerals (RBM), QIT of Canada and Tinfos of Norway. RBM employs an ilmenite smelting process originally developed by QIT of Canada and further refined by RBM.

Although ilmenite can be used directly as a feedstock for the production of titanium pigment by the sulphate route it must be upgraded to produce a feedstock which can be used for pigment production by the chloride route. Most new pigment plants adopt the chloride route.

Two products derived from ilmenite are used for chloride route pigment production, synthetic rutile and titania slag.

CE of Namakwa Sands Neville Keys explains that although large tonnages of ilmenite are processed to synthetic rutile in Australia, South Africa ilmenite is not suitable for this purpose as the titania ( $TiO_2$ ) content is too low and the grains are generally too fine.

South African ilmenite is relatively unaltered and has an average  $TiO_2$  content of only about 48

compared with highly altered Australian ilmenite which has a  $TiO_2$  content of up to 60

Although titania slab produced by RBM has a  $TiO_2$  content of about 85

competed with an average of 93

$TiO_2$  content in synthetic rutile it is an attractive feedstock for both sulphate and chloride route pigment production due to its current price competitiveness.

Furthermore the production of slag also produces a saleable co-product, pig iron, whereas the iron removed from ilmenite to produce synthetic rutile is not produced in a commercially usable form.

RBM has four open arc furnaces with a yearly capacity of about one million tons of slag and 550,000 tons of pig iron. Ilmenite is fed into the rectangular six-electrode furnaces and char is added to the furnaces as a reductant. The ilmenite is then reduced to slag and pig iron at temperatures of up to 1,750°C.

Anglo American has developed a new process to smelt ilmenite in collaboration with Mintek based on dc plasma-arc technology.

#### \* Electrification of Khayelitsha Envisaged

93AF0292E Cape Town *THE ARGUS* in English 3 Dec 92 p 29

[Article by Roger Friedman; first paragraph THE ARGUS commentary]

[Text] Eight years after the first residents moved in, Khayelitsha is a city of 1.5 million people, most of them unemployed. But there is little formal business and virtually no industry. Fully serviced industrial sites are available at 30c a square metre but there have been no takers. A huge problem is lack of electricity.

One man, one volt is set to become the slogan of the nineties—not for personal comfort, but for harsh commercial and social realities.

Cape Town officially turned on the lights on April 13, 1895 when mayor George Smart tripped a switch on the banks of the Molteneo reservoir in what is now De Waal Park.

Nearly 100 years down the line, most of the Western Cape remains in darkness, despite South Africa producing more than 50 percent of Africa's electricity supply.

Anglo American's Mr Clem Sunter believes the only way to achieve lasting social stability in the Cape is to create a business centre satellite arrangement linking the city with its outlying townships. Without electricity any such arrangement will remain an impossible dream.

Unlike most other black areas which were built as dormitory towns with no space for commercial and industrial development, Khayelitsha was planned and zoned as a viable city with adequate provision for business expansion.

**What better place to start a business satellite system than here, where informal business generated more than R74 million last year?**

**But only 13 percent of Khayelitsha is electrified, a major stumbling-block to real business development.**

Eskom has indicated its willingness to provide electricity, but its efforts to do so are stymied by the Electricity Act which gives local authorities the first option to distribute power.

Mr Charles Cooper of Eskom's communication department said if the local authorities were unable to electrify Khayelitsha, Eskom wanted to do it.

But local authorities often derive the large part of their income from selling electricity and are keen to protect their control.

Eskom was in the process of some "very delicate negotiations" on the matter, Mr Cooper said. So delicate he declined to say who they were negotiating with.

Khayelitsha town clerk Mr Graham Lawrence said the Lingeletu West Town Council was reluctant simply to hand over to Eskom.

Eskom wanted to supply the whole area only if they could also control it.

"They are keen to take over our existing infrastructure, but are not willing to pick up the R30 to R40 million debt we incurred to set it up," Mr Lawrence said.

Protracted negotiations with Eskom to supply electricity in bulk at a reduced rate had come to nothing as had applications for funding elsewhere, Mr Lawrence said.

Mr Sunter said big business had a simple choice: bring the disadvantaged communities into the business community, or put up higher security walls.

Anglo American sub-contracted jobs worth R35 million to informal businesses in the Free State and Transvaal last year, resulting in a 15 percent saving for the corporation.

But saving aside, by identifying activities on their mines that could be sub-contracted out, Anglo had succeeded in finding a link between big and small business.

He insisted these contracts were not being handed out because of guilt or social responsibility.

"The fact is that if you persevere it makes good commercial sense to disseminate smaller jobs to smaller businesses, which would probably perform better than the larger companies," he said.

Electricity was absolutely crucial to bringing links between big business and the townships to fruition, Mr Sunter said.

Although township entrepreneurs had devised various informal methods of acquiring limited electrical supply, the limitations restricted them to low-tech industries.

"Ideally, one would like to see a range of low to high-tech industries—all of which require formal electrical supplies.

"There is a quantum leap in business potential as soon as electricity becomes freely available," Mr Sunter said.

Mr Theo Rudman of the Self Employment Institute said no developers appeared interested in building retail or manufacturing facilities in the townships.

"Large retail chains who are the traditional anchor tenants in conventional shopping centres are reluctant to enter the townships because of the high level [of] crime and violence.

"These chains seem reluctant to enter into meaningful partnerships with township business people which would go a long way to providing security."

A huge opportunity existed in the townships to set up industrial "hives" offering small but secure premises.

"The output from these hives would be consumed in the township itself as well as providing products on a sub-contract basis to formal business."

Khayelitsha Business Association (Khaba) chairman Mr Victor Mbauli said Khayelitsha's primary need was manufacturing industry and electricity was essential to achieve this.

Traders were dependent on ice for cooling and their shops were dark and unattractive to customers.

Only four of the hundreds of "shack-shops" in the area had electricity, Mr Mbauli said.

What little manufacturing took place was of the back-yard variety. Factories to employ the masses of unemployed were essential.

There was not a single bank in Khayelitsha, Mr Mbauli said.

Nedbank had indicated it wanted to go into the area but there was no suitable electrified site available.

Mr Stephen Thorne of the University of Cape Town Energy Research Institute and an adviser to the South African National Civics Organisation was quick to point out the link between electricity and business.

"It is quite clear that with electricity there is a start up of small enterprises."

But only 13 percent of Khayelitsha residents have access to electricity, Mr Thorne said. And what there was was not adequate. There were numerous black-outs which would create havoc with businesses.

The Lingeletshu West Town Council was finding it difficult to raise funds to finance electrification.

It was politically discredited and the way it was structured could not guarantee the repayment of loans.

Salaries were paid first, then running costs, and loan repayments were at the bottom of the priority list, Mr Thorne said.

Electricity was relatively expensive in Khayelitsha because it was supplied for residential purposes only, thus consumption peaked twice daily, in the morning and evening.

Cost was worked out by a calculation of the peak and total consumptions. If there was industry, the load profile would be more even, the peaks less apparent and the cost to consumers substantially lower.

Although electricity was fairly cheap in South Africa, Khayelitsha residents spent eight to 17 percent of their incomes on energy.

The Khayelitsha Environmental Action Group puts lack of access to electricity at number two on its list of perceived environmental problems, Mr Thorne added.

Last month, Eskom's national marketing and promotions manager, Mr Sam Mosikili, said it could cost up to R9 billion over the next seven years to electrify the whole country.

"Experience has shown that unless the penetration of electricity is very high, something in the order of 80 to 90 percent, the kind of development we have seen in the Pacific Rim countries is just not possible," Mr Mosikili said.

Eighteen million people in South Africa needed electricity, he said.

**Angola****Dos Santos Sends Message to Clinton**

*MB2101212293 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] In a message to U.S. President Bill Clinton, who was formally sworn-in in Washington yesterday, the Angolan head of state expressed the hope that relations between the two countries will be fully normalized, because he believes that the conditions raised by previous U.S. administrations over the recognition of the Angolan state and its government have been completely met. Recalling that the United States was extremely helpful in the negotiations that led to a cease-fire and the signing of the peace accord between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], and stating his confidence in the renewal of a new and encouraging cooperation in returning peace to Angola. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos did not miss the opportunity to stress that the widespread war provoked by Jonas Savimbi's refusal to accept the election results had been motivated by the silence that the outgoing administration adopted over the recognition of the new government.

The Angolan president also stressed the need to make up for the time that has been lost in the relations between the two countries, because the United States already is Angola's main trading partner with a business turnover of about \$1 billion per year. In particular, he spoke of the need to cancel restrictive legislation that has already caused major losses to U.S. companies to the benefit of their European counterparts.

Finally, Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed to Bill Clinton his willingness to meet the new U.S. President personally this year in order to discuss the question of recognition and other issues of bilateral interest.

**Envoy on New U.S. 'Tendency' Toward Angola**

*MB2101205693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] For the first time, Angola was present at the inauguration of a U.S. president. Jose Patrício, Angola's ambassador to the Organization of American States, represented the country at the ceremony during which Bill Clinton delivered a speech giving some hope to the situation in Angola, though he did not make any specific reference to Angola.

[Begin Patrício recording] He did not make any specific reference to Angola. He referred specifically to Yugoslavia and to other regional disputes. Obviously, he mentioned a number of disputes but in very broad terms. [end recording]

On Monday and Tuesday, Jose Patrício was with the diplomatic corps that greeted Bill Clinton on the eve of his inauguration. He used that opportunity to talk to the new U.S. President.

[Begin recording] [Patrício] The diplomatic corps held a meeting at Georgetown University where he graduated from. We spoke for one minute. In addition to conveying greetings and congratulations from the government of His Excellency the president of the Republic, the Angolan question as it now stands was raised.

[Reporter] Whereas the normalization of relations between Angola and the United States has always been linked to democracy in our country—and democracy is a fact since the September elections—do you believe that diplomatic relations could be established during the Clinton administration?

[Patrício] Of course. There is a favorable tendency now, and this was frankly expressed by the new secretary of state during the confirmation of his post in the Senate. He clearly expressed that tendency. So, the new administration is not connected with UNITA and sees the Angolan question from a different angle. [end recording]

**Interior Minister Returns From Spain, Portugal**

*MB1801112393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 18 Jan 93*

[Text] Interior Minister Andre Pitra Petroff has already returned home from Portugal and Spain, where he had been for a week-long working visit. Andre Petroff, who is also National Police commander, requested the two countries to assist in the training of police cadres. Currently, the National Police have been playing an active role in the clashes against National Union for the Total Independence of Angola forces throughout the country. The interior minister was carrying messages from Angolan Prime Minister Dr. Marcolino Moco to Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

**Denies Requesting Military Equipment**

*MB1701085993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Jan 93*

[Text] Interior Minister Andre Pitra Petroff said in Madrid that Spain and Portugal will continue cooperating with the Angolan Government in the training of the National Police. At the end of this month the Angolan Government will present to Spanish authorities proposals for the training of National Police cadres.

Petroff, who concluded his visit to Spain yesterday, denied that he asked for military equipment from Felipe Gonzalez's government. Minister Petroff said the issue with Spain does not concern military equipment but men and training of cadres, and on this he had been given a positive reply. The National Police commander also said, the country can find military equipment anywhere, even in hell, as long as there is money to pay for it.

**UNITA Radio Comments**

*MB2201101793 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] Portugal and Spain could further endanger the Angolan peace accords if they carry out the request made by Andre Pitra Petroff. Petroff visited these two countries recently and requested an urgent supply of war materiel to equip the riot police, the army used by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] in its urban warfare against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

At a news conference in Luanda last Wednesday [20 January], the head of Ninjas [riot police] clearly said that he was ready to destroy UNITA and his visit to Europe was aimed at obtaining material assistance and viewing possibilities of sending soldiers for new military training.

The effect of these agreements can already be seen in practice inasmuch as the Luanda government is already receiving the war materiel through the port of Lobito.

As a matter of fact, the violation of the Bicesse Accords by the Marxist and Communist government of Marcolino Moco is clearly evident. Spain continues to interfere in the internal affairs of Angola. The Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel learned from reliable sources that a ship coming from Spain docked at the port of Lobito very recently. It was carrying a quantity of lethal materiel aimed at reinforcing Eduardo dos Santos' men, the riot police.

**Minister on Zairian, South African Involvement**

*MB2101162593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Jan 93*

[Report on news conference by Interior Minister Santana Petroff with unidentified reporters in Luanda on 20 January; passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Angolan Interior Minister Santana Andre Pitra Petroff said in Luanda today that the situation in certain areas is worrisome, and that the National Police will do their best to overcome the situation. Speaking at a news conference today, Petroff said that there is no justification for waging war in Angola.

[Petroff] "In fact, it is worrisome. With the taking of Soyo, and the situation in Huambo and in other areas, our government regards the situation as worrisome. My government, however, insists on giving priority to dialogue. We believe that anyone who opts for war in order to achieve his goals will be doomed to failure. There are no spiritual, moral, or material reasons for waging war. Our people have fought for 30 years. That is enough! It is a gamble. It is worrisome."

"Like you said, this is a war situation. It is an undeclared war waged by the other side. Our government, however, has taken defensive action to protect the people and a number of areas. We are not on the offensive."

[Announcer] Minister Petroff said the situation in Huambo is static.

[Petroff] "The situation is static."

[Reporter] "There have been reports that Zairian troops and white mercenaries are fighting alongside the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. I am quoting from the Angolan press. Can you confirm that?"

[Petroff] "Well, I do confirm that because I trust those at the General Staff who have issued statements in that regard, as well as the information we have gathered. The whites are probably from South Africa. The question of the Zairian force is pretty obvious. We know about it."

[Reporter] "Can you confirm that?"

[Petroff] "Yes, I can."

[Reporter] "So, Zaire and South Africa are interfering."

[Petroff] "Precisely."

[Reporter] "Do you have any information on Cabinda?"

[Petroff] "We do not have concrete information, but in view of the taking of Soyo and the latter's proximity to Cabinda, as well as the presence of Zairian troops, it is likely that calm could be disrupted in Cabinda Province. I think Zaire would be embarking on a major gamble if it risked supporting UNITA in Cabinda. It would be a major gamble."

[Announcer] Minister Petroff said diplomatic action has been taken against Zaire within the framework of the Preferential Trade Area.

[Petroff] "One of the measures was announced by our prime minister, who said that he will not sign an accord in Lusaka if Zaire is present."

[Announcer] At the news conference, the interior minister stressed that the National Police are ready to handle any terrorist actions by UNITA's secret agents.

[Petroff] "Judging from UNITA's violent action in Huambo and Soyo [words indistinct] there will be even worse terrorist action."

[Reporter] "Do you mean that selective terrorist actions could be carried out in Luanda?"

[Petroff] "Yes. We have not destroyed Brinde [UNITA's intelligence organization] completely. Brinde specializes in that type of action."

[Reporter] "Do the rumors going around in Luanda have any foundation whereby UNITA has armed groups in the capital?"

[Petroff] "No. So far there are no such groups in Luanda. What I am saying is that in view of my responsibilities, I forecast that that type of action will eventually be carried out. Measures have been taken to prevent that. Actually, my visit to Portugal dealt with [words indistinct] that type of situation."

### Officials on Possible International Assistance

*MB2101203493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Angolan Ambassador to Portugal Rui Mingas has reiterated the accusation that Zairian troops and South African forces are involved in the war the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is waging against the country. Rui Mingas was speaking to Oporto's Radio Norte, which has kindly given us a recording of his interview:

[Begin recording] [Mingas] What is happening in Angola is in a way a repetition of what happened in 1975. To a certain extent, it justified Angola's request for Cuban assistance because we did not have the means to defend ourselves from South African aggression.

Right now Zaire's military support is quite obvious. We have no doubts that Zaire is supporting UNITA, and the destabilization of Angola and even its independence.

South Africa provided official support for a long time. Today, we do not have elements saying that the South African Government is (?continuing with that policy). There are, however, conservative and extreme rightwing circles which provide that support. So, I would like to stress that we do not have reason to say that the South African Government is supporting UNITA, but rather extremist groups in South Africa.

[Reporter] Is the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola considering the possibility of mobilizing international support in view of interference by South African or Zairian extremist groups?

[Mingas] It depends. If we feel that our armed forces do not have the capacity to handle UNITA's armed aggression, which is backed by other countries, naturally we will (?seek assistance). Actually, that is stated in the UN Charter. [end recording]

Rui Mingas' position has been endorsed in Luanda by Johnny Eduardo Pinocky, secretary of state for cooperation. He was speaking in an exclusive interview with Radio Nacional de Angola.

[Begin Pinocky recording] I have been thinking that perhaps it is about time one calls a UN Security Council meeting so that, in light of Savimbi's declaration of war, renewed UNITA bandit actions, and the intervention in clashes alongside the rebels of a number of countries that have already been identified, that international organ, under the terms of Articles 39 and 42 of the UN Charter, could help end the war. That organ could also help us

move from a situation that threatens world peace, not only in Angola, but in southern and central Africa.

If we evoke Article 51 of the UN Charter, which gives us the right to call on, in self-defense, whatever country we wish in order to help us defend our country, then I think we will internationalize the war. We are not thinking along those lines. [end recording]

### Zairian Diplomat Says No UNITA Embassy in Zaire

*MB1701114493 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 16 Jan 93*

[Text] Zairian diplomat in Angola (Nico Enkoke) has categorically denied that there is a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] embassy in Zaire, or that his country grants military assistance to UNITA. The diplomat said that Kinshasa was facing a serious political crisis which absorbs all the government's attention. [passage indistinct]

### S. African Supply Efforts Denied

*MB2201104393 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] Ezequiel Francisco from the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] in Jamba described allegations by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] that South African planes are landing at Jamba airport very day as absurd.

[Begin Francisco recording] It is a pure lie that South African planes are landing in Jamba, that trucks have been entering Angola through the border with Namibia to provide supplies for UNITA at Mucusso. The MPLA has already used the same propaganda campaign in Soyo and Huambo, when it said UNITA is being assisted by mercenaries and Zairian troops. [Words indistinct] 10,000 troops attacking Huambo. This was interpreted by our commander in chief as a way to justify the disaster and defeat. In other words, when the MPLA speaks of South African planes dropping supplies in Mucusso, it wants to justify its request for assistance from the national and international communities. That is what it did in 1976 when it called in Cubans, because the MPLA, with its People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], would never be able to defeat FALA for two reasons: The FALA forces are more experienced and militant than FAPLA forces. The MPLA army is made up of adventurers, drug addicts, and corrupt troops. The MPLA army has to be sustained by foreign troops. Accordingly, it has no fighting morale to confront a determined army like FALA. [end recording]

### Government Proposes Military Meeting in Addis Ababa

MB2201131193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] The government has proposed to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] the holding of a meeting of the military leaderships in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, tomorrow. According to a government source contacted this morning, the government is waiting for a direct reply from UNITA or the UN representative in Angola.

Meanwhile, the government has agreed to hold a political meeting proposed by UNITA as soon as the needed conditions have been created. According to the government source, the meeting will depend on the full implementation of the following five points presented by the government some time back: First, the reaffirmation of the validity of, and respect for, the peace accords signed in Bicesse, Portugal, as well as a clear desire to establish a cease-fire throughout the national territory; second, the acceptance of the results of the elections held in September and considered free and fair by the representative of the UN secretary general and the recognition of the democratic order and power established in the country; third, the opening of roads and the free movement of people and goods; fourth, respect for the UN presence and the reinforcement of its role in the Angolan peace process; fifth, the need for UN mediation at a meeting with the presence of observers and the guarantee of security for both sides.

### Fighting Continues Between Government, UNITA

#### Government Resistance in Huambo

MB2101151493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to shell the city of Huambo with assorted artillery pieces. An estimated 10,000 infantry troops are involved in the operation. That was disclosed by a reliable source, which asked not to be identified for security reasons.

The source noted that for Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, Huambo is a symbol like Jamba was during the 16-year-old war. In view of that, Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops have been made to believe that Jonas Savimbi is still in that city, commanding the operations from the White House which is now in ruins.

Government forces, however, continue to resist although they are facing a larger force. Huambo has become Africa's Beirut in view of the scale of the clashes taking place there. No figures are yet available on the huge losses caused by the shelling.

In the past 24 hours, UNITA troops were repelled when they tried to storm the installations of the People's

Television of Angola and the government palace. The government forces killed five FALA members and injured 18 others. The government palace has been the target of UNITA's shelling.

All of UNITA's attacks on government-controlled areas are launched from Sao Joao Ward where five containers with war materiel, as well as two UNITA commando companies, were unloaded yesterday. Militants and sympathizers living in areas controlled by UNITA have been barbarically murdered. [sentence as heard]

Jonas Savimbi has instructed his men in Huambo to storm the local government palace. Logistical problems, however, have led to several desertions from UNITA ranks.

Meanwhile, Colonel Mario Jorge Miranda, commander of the Namibe Military Zone, said today that the situation in northern Namibe is worrisome, particularly in Lola Commune, where in the past few hours UNITA unloaded troops and war materiel carried by three IFA trucks. Col. Miranda said the situation in Lola Commune is still confusing. UNITA has been reinforcing its units with elements from Quilengue. He added that UNITA forces have regrouped and unsuccessfully tried to storm Bibala and Camucuio. He said that government forces have been deployed and are ready to repel every enemy attack.

Col. Miranda stressed that UNITA groups consisting of 15 men each have been trying to create panic near the Namibe-Lubango road. Youths from Quibala and Camucuio have been abducted and forced to fight alongside UNITA troops.

In Huila Province on 20 January government forces took control of the capital of Hoque Commune. UNITA has been operating in the province's northeastern region with 1,500 men. The area worst affected by UNITA are Cacula, Caluquembe, and Toco.

The political and military situation in southern Angola is worrisome, particularly in Cunene and Namibe Provinces where clashes were reported yesterday between government and UNITA forces in the Mupa and Lola regions. UNITA has deployed 500 troops in Cuando Cubango Province in order to raid the city of Menongue at any time.

#### Raid From Zaire on Cabinda Expected

MB2201140893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Clashes continue in Huambo for the 14th consecutive day. The worst clash was reported at dawn yesterday during the shelling of Calumanda Ward and [name indistinct] (?Academy). Although there are more Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops on the ground than government forces, the police inflicted a severe blow on them by 1200 [1100 GMT] today. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] abandoned 11 killed and eight

injured. As they retreated, FALA units shelled a residence, killing its six occupants.

Meanwhile, 20 FALA soldiers have surrendered to government forces in the past few hours. The group includes Jonas Savimbi's bodyguards. They confirmed that UNITA has an arms cache and troops at the Evangelical Church and Academico Ward. The church is headed by Pastor Dom Luis, while FALA forces are headed by Colonel Lito. A FALA officer confirmed that the Catholic Church is being used as a hideout and an observation post.

Meanwhile, UNITA troops are being deployed in the (Mwanda) region of the Republic of Zaire. The location is on the border with Cabinda Province. The troops plan to raid that province. South African vessels have also been deployed in the same location, and in collaboration with Zairian vessels they are about to attack Cabinda. The South African personnel in (Mwanda) includes the former leaders of Buffalo Battalion.

UNITA is concentrating large quantities of war materiel in Caxito region, most probably to use in actions against the city of Luanda.

There is information that UNITA intends to raid Cabinda between 25 and 30 January.

#### **General Carneiro on Military Situation**

*MB2201100993 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Telephone interview with General Higinio Carneiro, spokesman of the Angolan Armed Forces, by Ligio Monteiro on the "Last Minute" program—live or recorded]

[Text] General Higinio Carneiro of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] has said that recent victories scored by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] did not mean a weakening of the government forces. He said the government was determined to continue with the war if that is Savimbi's wish.

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] Well, the military situation at the present moment is characterized by military actions, including large-scale operations and shelling operations particularly in central and southern Angola. Large-scale operations have taken place in Huambo. Over the past few days, there were also large-scale operations in Soyo, but there are still hotbeds of resistance there.

[Monteiro] Does the capture of Huambo, M'banza-Congo, and Soyo by the UNITA Armed Forces mean that the FAA forces are at this moment on the retreat?

[Carneiro] No. First of all, let me correct you. UNITA forces have not taken Huambo.

[Monteiro] A communique from the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel issued today said UNITA had captured the Air Force and television installations.

[Carneiro] That is a lie. They tried but they were quickly repulsed. Therefore, that information is not true. Actions in Soyo....[changes thought] Although it appears UNITA troops are in control of M'banza-Congo, that is not the case because the national police force is still there.

[Monteiro] But after the first victories scored by the FAA forces, it now seems as if the process has been reversed. Does it mean that UNITA forces are more powerful at this moment?

[Carneiro] No, that is not the case. Firstly, I would like to say the following: The FAA forces were in the process of formation when UNITA began its troops' movements, occupying the territory. Actions mounted by UNITA centered mainly in provincial capitals and districts. UNITA carried out actions against the established internal order, against the police; and obviously when this process reached alarming proportions, the armed forces had to intervene. That is how UNITA troops were expelled from the cities of Menongue, Ndjiva, Cunene, Namibe, Lubango, Bie, Luena, Saurimo, Dundo, Lucapa, Malange, and many other areas.

The northern region of the country, for reasons which you already know, has its military headquarters, its military command in Uige. Considering the FAA forces are still in an embryonic stage, UNITA was able to detain in Uige generals—most of them coming from the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], including the chief of the mission Lieutenant General Njele. Accordingly, it was not possible to implant the system in that region. In view of this situation, UNITA took advantage. In other words, there were no FAA forces which could confront UNITA actions in the northern region.

[Monteiro] In any case, UNITA is at the moment accusing the government air force of bombing civilian targets, using toxic bombs and so on?

[Carneiro] Even during the war, the government never used those bombs. Obviously, we have said publicly that we are going to use all means at our disposal to guarantee the tranquility of the citizens and the interests of the state. Accordingly, the FAA forces actions are currently within the framework of self-defense and particularly in defense of the Constitution. The government has always expressed readiness for dialogue. The government maintains this initiative and it is ready for dialogue. If Dr. Savimbi, as he said yesterday, feels that he should continue with the war, then we shall prepare ourselves, we shall adopt other mobilization measures that will force UNITA to accept peace by hook or by crook. [end recording]

### Zairians Reportedly Killing Civilians

MB2201105793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The social situation in Canfunfo, Lunda Sul Province, has worsened. A citizen coming from that mining area, and who requested anonymity, told Luanda Radio that, immediately after the withdrawal of the police, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] infiltrated into the area Zairians, who have been killing indiscriminately all people who do not belong to UNITA and speak Lingala. He said that these Zairians have been assisting UNITA in the unhindered search for diamonds. [passage omitted]

### Military Situation Reported 22 Jan

MB2201075693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] The military situation in the city of Huambo is still worrisome. The General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces said yesterday that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continued to shell the city intensely with artillery fire. The source added that government forces continued to offer serious resistance, having yesterday morning repulsed a group of special commandos that tried to infiltrate an area defended by government forces in order to destroy television installations. The source accused UNITA of having murdered all the youths and sympathizers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] in areas under its control. Children of both sexes aged up to 10 were taken to an unknown area.

In Namibe Province, UNITA is reinforcing its forces with troops coming from Binda and Quilengues. According to reports, UNITA concentrated a considerable number of troops and a quantity of war materiel at Lola Commune.

In Huila Province, the local government has control of the military situation over a radius of 90 km to the northeast of the city of Lubango. Government forces have already occupied Hoque.

In the city of Luena, Moxico Province, the military situation has also improved but there is a shortage of medicines and food. Government forces continue to carry out cleanup operations against UNITA troops which are now mining roads and paths and planting explosive devices in some buildings. Yesterday, a vehicle which was on its way to Leua District, detonated a mine 14 km from Luena. Two people were killed and one other person wounded.

In Cabinda Province, UNITA is concentrating a big military force along the border with the Republic of Zaire but the situation in the city is calm, although the people are disturbed, expecting an attack from Jonas Savimbi's men. With the concentration of forces along the border with Zaire, Cabinda Governor Augusto da

Silva Tomaz told Oporto's Radio Norte that an attack on the city would be a true invasion.

In Benguela Province, three UNITA soldiers abandoned Jonas Savimbi and said no to war. They are Captain Nelson Cardoso de Sousa, Major Helder Manuel Sabino, and Engineer Abrantes Carlos Vau. They said Jonas Savimbi should understand that a return to the war would only worsen the situation of food shortage throughout the country. They unanimously said that Jonas Savimbi is solely to blame for the present situation.

In Cuanza Sul, 29 UNITA troops have also laid down their arms and criticized Savimbi. Meanwhile, a youth who managed to flee from Cuanza Sul, said, citing UNITA's Captain Joao da Silva Caulima, that many of UNITA elements who are presenting themselves to the government are secret agents who are expected to organize an attack on the country's capital.

### More Foreigners Seized in Soyo

MB2101140093 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] The political and military situation in the region of Soyo, Zaire Province, is under the effective control of the glorious Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], 48 hours after the oil city was taken. Mopping-up operations are in progress, and security posts are being established along the coast and inland, covering the locations of Ambriz, Nzeto, and Caxito, using war materiel seized by FALA in M'banza-Congo and Soyo.

The security posts are equipped with [words indistinct] 145mm guns, ZU-23 antiaircraft guns, the well-known Soviet-made SAM-7's, SAM-9's, and SAM-14's whose firepower is well known to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]. The security posts are also equipped with B-10 guns, BM-21 multiple rocket launchers, tanks, and mortars. All that materiel was seized in Soyo and M'banza-Congo, which means that Soyo cannot be (?retaken) by force, but only through negotiations.

Another four foreign experts, a German, a Briton, and two Indonesians, were found in hiding during the mopping-up operations. Contrary to foreign media reports, 16 foreigners have been captured and not 17. They include 13 Portuguese, one Briton, one Argentine, and one Mozambican.

A number of People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and Riot Police members have escaped to off-shore oil rigs. Foreign experts and Angolan workers at Bloc No. 3 should leave the respective installations and oil rigs within 24 hours because the guns seized from the MPLA in Soyo will soon begin singing.

The General Staff of the Operations (?Headquarters) wishes to inform everyone that the bombs being dropped by the MPLA's MiG's are helping destroy the oil wells that are already on fire.

### Botswana

#### **Acting President Sends Congratulations to Clinton**

*MB2201072293 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] The acting president, Mr. Festus Mogae, has sent a message of congratulations to the new American president, Mr. Bill Clinton, who was sworn in yesterday.

Mr. Mogae conveyed his personal congratulations and that of the government and the people of Botswana. He said he looked forward to working closely with Mr. Clinton's administration and continued friendly relations between Botswana and the United States. Mr. Mogae noted that Mr. Clinton was taking office at a critical time in the history of the world when many challenging events were taking place. He said events in Angola, Somalia, South Africa, Mozambique, and Bosnia-Hercegovina need the world's continued attention.

Mr. Mogae wished President Clinton good health and prosperity to the people of the United States.

#### **Opposition Party Calls for Government To Resign**

*MB2001100593 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 0510 GMT 20 Jan 93*

[Text] Officials of the opposition Botswana Peoples Party [BPP] say the ruling BDP [Botswana Democratic Party] has failed to improve the standard of living of Botswana since it was voted into power.

The officials, Mr. Peter Ngoma, Museki Mathodi, and Councilor (Solomon Sefume), called on the government to resign because of current corruption cases. They told a political rally at Donga in Francistown recently, that the education system left much to be desired, yet it separated the rich from the poor. He expressed concern at Form II school leavers, whom they said were denied access to employment after failing their examinations.

The BPP officials alleged that the children only qualified for work in drought relief schemes which were temporary and solely for destitutes.

#### **President To Address IFAD Conference in Italy**

*MB1901143793 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 19 Jan 93*

[Text] President Sir Ketumile Masire was expected in Rome, Italy, before noon today for the 16th session of the International Front for Agricultural Development [IFAD].

He left Gaborone last night accompanied by the first lady, Lady Masire; the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe; and senior government officials. Sir Ketumile is expected to address the opening session tomorrow and give a joint press conference with the president of IFAD, Mr. Idriss Jazairy.

President Jazairy will officially open the three-day conference, which will focus its discussions on the achievement of the organization. IFAD has increased its fund commitments to poor nations by 19 percent. The following day Sir Ketumile will pay a courtesy call on Pope John Paul II at the Vatican City and the Italian president, Mr. Oscar Luigi Scalfaro. He will then proceed to Greece for a two-day official visit.

The president and his entourage is expected back to Gaborone on Sunday.

#### **Minister Returns From Debt Meeting in Gambia**

*MB1901112893 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 0510 GMT 19 Jan 93*

[Text] The Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration, Lieutenant General Mompati Merafhe, says Botswana is not as heavily affected by debt like other African countries. He says Botswana is able to service debts because of her good economic performance.

Gen. Merafhe said this yesterday on his return from the Gambia, where he attended a meeting of the Presidential Executive Committee of the Africa African-American Summit. The meeting reviewed progress made in the 1991 Cote D'Ivoire Summit, and worked out an agenda for the next meeting in Libreville, Gabon.

Gen. Merafhe said issues discussed were aimed at easing the continent's serious debt problems. He said Africa's debt stands at 340 billion pula, and it is estimated that the debt will go up to about 800 million pula in the next 14 months, if not serviced. He said the problem needed to be addressed from all angles, because it was a matter of survival for Africa.

Gen. Merafhe said American President Mr. George Bush was persuaded to part with 2.6 million pula to (?lift) Africa out of her debt. He said vocational training, health, and agriculture were some of the areas targeted for the development of the continent, but he emphasized that education provided should be such that Africans would be able to develop their countries technologically.

The minister attended the meeting on behalf of the president, Sir Ketumile Masire, who is a member of the Presidential Executive Committee of the Africa African-American Summit. The committee was initiated in 1991, with a view to assisting African countries.

### Lesotho

#### King Letsie Considers Returning Throne to Moshoeshoe

MB1901163793 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 19 Jan 93

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] Lesotho's King Letsie III, who was enthroned by the military government after it deposed his father, says he will soon reinstate Moshoeshoe II. The 32-year-old king has sent remorseful letters to (?chieftains) of the community saying the throne belongs rightly to his father. We asked Mm.mello Morrison, liaison officer for the former monarch, what the latest developments were:

[Begin recording] [Morrison] The letters of appeal to the nation that have come out of the palace seem to have made the military authorities extremely (?worried), to an extent that the chairman of the Military Council yesterday convened an urgent meeting of all political leaders. He put before them the issue of the letters which he did not even disclose to the political leaders, saying that such letters do no auger well for the democratization process.

[Reporter Denzil Taylor] Is it possible for King Letsie III to actually hand over to his father without getting consent from the military?

[Morrison] It is not only possible, but the Basotho do not see how the military in the first place got themselves embroiled in the affairs of the monarchy, because according to the law it is the College of Chiefs that can designate a successor to the throne after traditional methods have been followed; and the College of Chiefs has also been attempting to talk to the Military Council, making them see that the nation is very angry over the fact that they have purported to dethrone their monarch without consulting the nation in the first place. Secondly, that it is a gross injustice on the man himself that he should be dethroned and not even be allowed to explain his position before the nation; he is not even allowed to go to any court of law in Lesotho. That is a travesty of justice in itself.

[Taylor] The relationship between father and son, is that cordial?

[Morrison] The relationship is a perfect father and son relationship, and of course to the dissatisfaction of the military authorities who had expected that the son would not continue to behave like a son toward his father. So by all indications, what I have seen is that he is a son to his father, the father is a father to his son, there is harmony, they meet almost every day, and I think that is a normal relationship. [end recording]

### National Assembly Nominations Set for 28 Jan

MB1901082393 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] The chief electoral officer, Mrs. (Jocelyn Lucas), has announced that nominations of candidates for elections to the National Assembly is Thursday, January 28th, this year. In the announcement, the chief electoral officer said the National Assembly Election Order Number 10 of 1992 provides that a nomination court is to be held between 9 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon on nomination day. Mrs. (Lucas) also said the place within each constituency where nominations is to be considered, and the person appointed to be the returning officer for each constituency, is shown. The chief electoral officer said the date on which the elections results are to be published is April the 2d, and that general elections will be held on Saturday March 27th this year.

### Mozambique

#### UN Proposes Immediate Occupation of Assembly Points

MB2101183893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] The Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] will continue its meeting in Maputo tomorrow in order to discuss UN proposals on the confinement of government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] troops. Our correspondent has learned that the United Nations proposed that the 12 assembly points already identified should be occupied as soon as possible. The Mozambican Government has already approved the proposal, though Renamo has still to make a final decision on the matter. Apparently, Renamo believes that the accommodation of troops should begin simultaneously only after the 49 assembly points provided for in the accord have been identified.

The CSC will also discuss regulations governing the various commissions and the replacement of the Humanitarian Assistance Committee. The UN operations team on emergency and humanitarian assistance in Mozambique will replace that committee.

#### Renamo Official on Problems Affecting Move to Maputo

MB2101182193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] The Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] of the General Peace Accord is meeting in Maputo today for the first time this year. Moments before the meeting began, Radio Mozambique interviewed Raul Domingos, head of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegation to the CSC. Domingos emphasized that conditions have not yet been created for the arrival of other

Renamo elements to take up their posts in the commissions. Raul Domingos added that the second house given by the government for Renamo's leader, like the first, does not meet the required conditions.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr. Raul Domingos, first I would like to ask you whether Renamo has anything to say about the statements made by Mr. Domingos Arouca concerning the Renamo president?

[Domingos] I think our general secretary will say something about that issue. All I can say is that Mr. Domingos Arouca should have thought before he spoke.

[Reporter] It has been reported by MEDIAFAX that you were in Maringue where you chaired a seminar attended by people who will probably join the commission. Have those elements already arrived, and if not, when will they arrive?

[Domingos] They will arrive as soon as all accommodation facilities have been created, including transportation, communications, food, and other facilities provided for in the accords.

[Reporter] Right now, you believe that those conditions have not yet been created?

[Domingos] They have not yet been created, and I think that we will raise the issue at this meeting.

[Reporter] And when will the Renamo president arrive?

[Domingos] If conditions have not yet been created, then obviously it will be difficult for the Renamo president to operate in Maputo. In any event, we cannot forecast anything in this respect.

[Reporter] What are the outstanding conditions? It seems that the government has presented a house. What other conditions are still outstanding?

[Domingos] Well, we have told the government that the house that has been presented does not offer the necessary security conditions. So, other alternatives are being studied presently. [end recording]

### Swaziland

#### Official Alleges 'Nasty' Incident With U.S. Embassy

*MB2001143193 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Jan 93 p 32*

[Report by Bhekumusa Mkwanazi: "I Have Proof, Says Malinga"]

[Text] The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Broadcasting, Information and Tourism, Mr Norman Malinga has said he was influencing a policy when he wrote a letter last week, accusing the United States government of interfering in this country's political affairs.

Further, he said what prompted him to write the letter was a nasty experience he had with the United States Embassy which, if disclosed would affect bilateral relations between the two nations.

He said what he saw the Americans doing is something that is not done in the whole world.

"What I did can be best made an example like a game of tennis, one player serves the ball and the other player returns it. What I did was simply a return," he said.

He refused to disclose the secret incident he was talking about, Mr Malinga said it would be detrimental to the relations of the two countries.

He said the secret was trilateral, known by the United States Embassy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and himself.

He pointed out that the issue, which has already raised eyebrows, must not be taken as that between himself and the United States Embassy.

He said everybody is entitled to his own opinion, which might not be necessarily right, but should be given all the same.

He said it was up to the government to take or discard his opinion.

He denied that he was campaigning. "I am an analyst, not a politician and people should know that difference," he said.

#### Swazi, Frelimo Troops Exchange Fire at Border

*MB2101170393 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] The Swazi Government has warned Mozambique to stop Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] border guards from helping illegal Mozambican immigrants to cross the border if they can at night. The warning follows yet another incident in which shots were fired across the border. Tom Holloway reports:

[Holloway] A Swaziland army spokesman, Captain Gcina Shabangu, told the local press that the exchange of gunfire occurred when the Swazi army border patrol intercepted a group of three Mozambicans as they crossed the border fence illegally into Swaziland at night. When the Swazi soldiers challenged the three Mozambicans, he said, Frelimo army soldiers on the Mozambique side of the fence opened fire on the Swazi patrol, apparently to help the three Mozambicans made good their illegal entry. When the Swazi soldiers returned the fire, however, he said two Mozambicans, one wounded and assisted by the Frelimo soldiers, fled back across the fence into Mozambique. The third Mozambican, he said, was arrested by the army patrol and handed over to the Swaziland police.

Captain Shabangu said it had become common practice for Frelimo army soldiers to assist fellow Mozambicans to cross the border fence into Swaziland illegally, usually at night. Such incidents, he said, which have resulted in two Mozambican illegal immigrants being shot dead by Swazi army border patrol soldiers during the past few days, could severely strain relations between the two countries at a time when their respective governments and business sectors were endeavoring to strengthen cross-border economic cooperation. The principal secretary in the Swaziland Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Philemon Dlamini, said the latest incidents, along with a number of other long-standing problems relating to security along the sensitive Swaziland-Mozambique border fence, would be discussed at a top-level meeting between the two governments being arranged at Swaziland's request.

#### New Party Formed—Convention for Full Democracy

MB1401134993 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Jan 93 p 4

[Report by Banele Ginindza: "A New Party is Formed"]

[Text] A new political party called the Convention for Full Democracy in Swaziland (Cofudeswa) has been formed to co-ordinate all efforts of democratic parties in the country.

This is according to Chairman of the Steering committee for the new party, Mr Sabelo Dlamini, in a statement.

"As provided for in the constitution, Cofudeswa encompasses all organisations purported to be advocating for genuine democracy.

"It is a priority to co-ordinate all efforts of organisations and sanction them on equal footing and to ensure that any inconsistencies are purged and done away with completely" the statement said.

Mr Dlamini said his party will operate within the confines of the United Nations Charter and the All Africa Charter on human and peoples rights and will work towards improving Swaziland's socioeconomic infrastructure. Mr Dlamini said the convention will be immune from manipulation and being dissolved by any political party aspiring to dominate politically as that would amount to dictatorship.

"It is the inalienable duty of Cofudeswa to promote peaceful subversion as a last resort in bringing about the appropriate democratic changes in our beloved Kingdom," the statement said.

The statement said it is Cofudeswa's responsibility to guard against manipulation of lay or innocent citizens by the so-called elite or theoretical academics and traditionalists who are trying to impose certain impractical doctrines in order to satisfy their cunning egos and selfishness.

#### Pudembo Terminates Swayoco Chief Marshal's Membership

MB1601103093 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 16 Jan 93 p 32

[By Gordon Mbuli]

[Text] SWAYOCO's [Swaziland Youth Congress] Chief Marshall, Mphandlana Shongwe has been fired from the People's United Democratic Movement (PUDEMO).

PUDEMO is the founder body of Swayoco.

Mr Shongwe has had his membership nullified from the organisation because he failed to comply with the PUDEMO Disciplinary Court.

This was confirmed yesterday by PUDEMO Secretary General, Mr Dominic Mngomezulu.

Mr Mngomezulu said Shongwe was not suspended from activities of the organisation, but was told that his membership was being terminated, "because of reasons he knows."

He said this was a resolution taken by the national executive and regional executives. Mr Mngomezulu said Shongwe's sacking from the organisation has got nothing to do with his alleged membership with the Swaziland National Front (SWANAFRO).

PUDEMO is the founding father of the Swaziland Youth Congress (SWAYOCO), where Mr Shongwe is chief marshal.

Attempts to get SWAYOCO president, Mr Benedict Tsabedze to comment on Shongwe's dismissal from the mother body could not be reached yesterday. [sentence as published]

#### Drought Task Force To Investigate Aid Diversion Charges

MB1701095993 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 17 Jan 93 pp 1-2

[By Pat Jele: "Food is diverted!"]

[Text] The National Disaster Task Force has set up investigations to verify allegations that food sent out for distribution among needy people is diverted and exchanged for favours or money.

This follows several allegations that the food supplies are diverted for own use by field officers and task force volunteers.

This was confirmed this week by the National Disaster Officer, Mr Andreas Dlamini.

Mr Dlamini said the investigations will start this week at Ncotshane area, in the Phongola under Chief Mlomokazulu.

SUNDAY has been informed that food destined for drought victims in the area is diverted.

An elderly woman who claimed to have witnessed several incidents in which food was diverted, told SUNDAY that she has seen on many occasions, field volunteers give bags of yellow maize as sex favours to women in the area.

She said the men would propose the girls, and as a token of their appreciation give them a bag of yellow maize. After the distribution is completed at the point, they would take the lady with them to continue with the exercise elsewhere.

"Later we would see the truck heading for the homestead of the lady where a bag of yellow maize would be seen being delivered.

Other forms of corruption include actual sale of the maize.

"They sell the bags at E[emalangeni]30.00. After an arrangement, the maize is delivered at a lonely spot where the alleged transaction is made.

"I have seen this happen with some of my neighbours. Sometimes, the truck would go back with some bags of yellow maize together with the ladies or men," she said.

"We are bound to be cheated because we are not shown how many bags of maize, beans and tins of cooking are actually meant for delivery in our areas. We take what the officers give to us. Even tindvuna [chief's representatives] in our community do not know what to expect because we are not even shown the records. That is how the people steal the food," she said. "I am extremely disappointed. I know the person making the claim. I know that she is not the sort of person to just tell a lie. It is very sad that while we work hard trying to save the people from hunger, there are some people who take advantage of the situation," he said.

"After the investigations, I will definitely show how much food has been distributed, how much was received and officers will have to account for those that fell on wrong hands.

"We will definitely take those behind this at to task," he said.

The Chairman of the National Disaster Task Force, Mr Ben Nsibande has denied reports of food diversion in the past, but was not available to comment on this particular allegation.

### Zambia

#### Chiluba Opens Second Session of Parliament

*MB1501211193 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 15 Jan 93*

[Text] President Chiluba today described inflation as the country's enemy number one and a deadly cancer, which

he said should continue to be fought despite the adverse economic effects resulting from the corrective measures.

Opening the second session of the Seventh Parliament in Lusaka today, Mr. Chiluba said that inflation is a deadly cancer in society which could kill the future and claimed that government will continue applying the same (?panic) measures undertaken in the past year to redress the situation. The president said that the county's (?panic) measure the country had undertaken over the past year had already provided some results and called on all sectors of the economy, government agencies, the civil service, and the ministries, and individuals to volunteer their services in the war against inflation.

President Chiluba has also said poor radio reception will be unacceptable this year and to this end two short wave transmitters will have to be installed.

Opening the second session of the Seventh National Assembly in Lusaka today, Mr. Chiluba called for improvement in the area of information. He said based on [word indistinct] improved media should receive attention during the new year to facilitate independent television, radio, and newspapers.

Meanwhile, President Chiluba also declared this year as a year of discipline saying that the government can no longer claim the luxury of having to learn the job. Mr. Chiluba said he had in the past been embarrassed by the talk and action of some his cabinet colleagues. He said mistaken intellectual pride had taken citizens with tremendous over-responsibilities to act with dignity and respect the Zambian people as the peasants they should be. Mr. Chiluba said he had often given his cabinet colleagues room to learn their job, the responsibility to ask those who supported them even when they had made mistakes.

#### Announces Personal Pay Cut

*MB1701114893 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 15 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zambia's Parliament opened for its 1993 session today with something of a shock announcement from President Chiluba. The country is going through tough economic times and workers have been grumbling about an austerity program. But now it seems even the president himself is going to tighten his belt. From Lusaka Rob Makai faxed this report:

President Chiluba told Parliament that he would be taking 100,000 kwacha cut in his monthly salary as his personal sacrifice against rampant inflation, which he declared economic public enemy No. 1. Speaking against mounting speculation that he will be reshuffling his Cabinet, Chiluba had tough words for his ministers, whom he accused of putting their intellectual pride above acting with dignity and responsibility. He told them to remember that the people of Zambia owed them

nothing, while they owed the people everything. Warning that he will not hesitate to sack the guilty culprits he said, this velvet gloves I wear carry an iron fist.

While Chiluba was admonishing his ministers, an opposition member of Parliament interjected, quipping that the ministers had been shown the yellow card, and should next expect a red card and dismissal from the Cabinet.

### Zimbabwe

#### Defense Minister on Response to RSA Overflights

*MB1501133293 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio  
in English 1100 GMT 15 Jan 93*

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] Zimbabwe has reacted officially, for the first time, to public criticism and concern at the failure of the Zimbabwe Air Force to respond to alleged violations of Zimbabwe's air space by South African planes in October last year. Trevor Grundy has the details:

Reports published here shortly before Christmas time, that South African planes had overflown four African states, Angola, Botswana, Namibia, and, of course, Zimbabwe. The alleged South African Air Force violations coincided with a fresh offensive in northern Angola by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Reports said the (?situation) was that the South African fighter aircraft were providing cover for higher flying South African C-130 transporters taking supplies to UNITA. The reports were almost immediately denied by the South African Government and the matter was effectively dropped.

This morning a front page report in the pro-government newspaper, THE HERALD, was headlined: South African

Planes Violating Zimbabwean Air Space Not Attacked To Avert War. Minister Mahachi told the paper that the Zimbabwe Air Force deliberately restrained itself because the country doesn't want war. We are a peace-loving nation, said the minister, and we continue to promote peace. He also said that during those unauthorized incursions, sophisticated aircraft had crossed over the Thornhill Air Base close to Gweru in the Midlands and the Zimbabwean Air Force had not been in a position to fight. For this reason we did not attack, said Minister Mahachi. The minister confirmed that the incursions had ended after the government protested to Pretoria.

Meantime, an augmented company of 162 Zimbabwean soldiers will leave Harare today for Somalia to join international forces under the United Nations Operation Restore Hope. The contingent will be flown to Mogadishu (?by) the United States Air Force in a C-141 Starlifter and a C-58 Galaxy aircraft. The main aim of Operation Restore Hope is to ensure that food and other aid reaches starving Somalians. Mr. Mahachi told troops before departure that they should be proud of themselves. In a nutshell, he said: You're going in to, literally, restore hope where it had been totally lost by the ordinary Somalian civilians. [end recording]

#### Ministries Ordered To Cut Spending by 10 Percent

*MB2101170193 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio  
in English 1100 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Zimbabwe's Government, under pressure to cut down on its [word indistinct] spending, has announced that it has ordered ministries to cut expenditure by 10 percent, and to stop filling vacant posts. The health minister, Dr. Timothy Stamps, disclosed in Harare that the directive had been given by the Finance Ministry recently. Dr. Stamps said the main backer of Zimbabwe's economic reform program, the World Bank, had advised the country to cut its expenditure, and to make more money available for the (?productive) private sector.

### Ghana

#### **Rawlings, Others Hold Talks With Britain's Chalker**

*AB2201102293 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] The British minister for overseas development, Baroness Lynda Chalker, this morning held talks with President Rawlings at the Castle, Osu. The meeting centered around Ghana's return to democratic rule, bilateral, multilateral, and international issues. She said it was unfortunate some of the political parties boycotted the parliamentary elections and suggested to the government to continue holding dialogue with those parties. Baroness Chalker said although Ghana has made a lot of economic progress, there is the need for more work. She said her country will continue to give assistance.

Present were Mr. P.V. Obeng of the office of the president, the acting minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, and the acting minister for finance and economic planning, Dr. Kwesi Botchway.

Baroness Chalker also called on the acting attorney general and minister for justice, Mr. E.G. Tanoh. He appealed for British assistance in strengthening the international law department of the ministry. Mr. Tanoh said such assistance should come in training of personnel, books, and journals. Baroness Chalker said the legal system is a very important basis for the development of democratic and economic institutions, and Britain will help.

At a meeting with the speaker of Parliament, Mr. Justice D.F. Annan, Baroness Chalker presented four books on parliamentary practice.

### Liberia

#### **UN Envoy Arrives in 'Greater Liberia,' Comments**

*AB2101135293 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Excerpt] The UN special envoy to Liberia, Mr. Trevor Livingstone Gordon-Somers, has arrived in Greater Liberia as part of the UN initiative to find a peaceful settlement to the long-running civil conflict in Liberia. This is the second visit by Ambassador Gordon-Somers to Greater Liberia following his fact-finding mission last December. During that visit, Mr. Somers expressed his optimism that peace can be achieved in Liberia because, according to him, all Liberians want peace. Expressing this optimism after gathering firsthand knowledge of the real situation in Liberia, Ambassador Gordon-Somers had to rush back to New York to submit his findings for possible UN action.

The return of the UN envoy to Liberia is seen as the beginning of concrete UN efforts to secure a genuine cease-fire including the lifting of the illegal ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] embargo

on Greater Liberia. Serious attention is also expected to be given to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] complicity and partisan role in the Liberian conflict. ECOMOG, being the principal combat group in Liberia, has been engaging the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] into battle with claim of capturing territories and turning them over to ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] and AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] bandits. [passage omitted]

### Comments on Solution to Conflict

*AB220110193 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] The special UN envoy to Liberia, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers says the problem in Liberia still remains complex. He noted that there can be no solution to the Liberian conflict unless there is a cessation of hostilities. Ambassador Gordon-Somers stressed that the fighting must stop in order to facilitate the process of peacemaking. The UN envoy emphasized that until this is achieved, there will always be a state of confusion in Liberia.

Ambassador Gordon-Somers said he is working with all partners in the Liberian conflict in order to find a solution. When asked whether there is any significant difference between this visit and the one paid earlier, the UN envoy said his first visit was intended to gather information, while this visit has afforded him to test some ideas. He said President Taylor repeated to him that he is committed to peace and free and fair elections.

Also, during the press briefing, the Liberian leader, President Taylor, reaffirmed the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government's commitment to the cessation of hostilities in Liberia. Referring to UN Security Council Resolution 788 on arms embargo on all factions, the president said there is a missing element which failed to mention ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] as a faction. He stressed the need for dialogue among Liberians.

### Holds Discussions With Taylor

*AB2201104293 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] The NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government says it will not accept a process where the United Nations is subordinated to the West African initiative in Liberia. The government, however, made it clear that an international force is needed here, involving the West African region, saying the NPRA government is prepared to work with those countries that are (?rooted) in the Liberian conflict. Following discussions with the UN special envoy in Gbarnga, President Charles Gankay Taylor repeated that the NPFL will never disarm to the present confederation of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

**Business Said Thriving Along Ivory Coast Border**  
*AB2101125593 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English*  
*0900 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Reports from La Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] say despite the economic sanctions imposed on the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], some Ivorians are still doing businesses with the Front in towns bordering Liberia in that country. According to an INQUIRER reporter visiting Danane and other areas along the Ivorian border, the border previously declared closed to the Front by the Ivorian Government, in compliance with the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] sanctions, is in fact open, and business transactions with Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front continue as usual.

The LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY quoting the reporter said the (Lougapo) area where the Liberia and Ivorian custom posts are located is bustling with business activities as the Front just plunders the country's resources, most especially diamonds, in complete defiance of the ban. According to the INQUIRER reporter, an official of the National Patriotic Front, (Summer Sasher), was on one occasion seen making a deposit of nearly \$50,000 at the Abidjan branch of the Citibank recently and was quoted as saying that the deposit was being made on behalf of his boss whom he did not name.

Since the war, the INQUIRER says hundreds of refugees have been flocking into Danane which is said to be proving unsafe for opponents of the Front. According to the reporter, a former NPFL official and several Liberians residing in Danane were recently arrested and detained for allegedly expressing anti-Taylor sentiments. The INQUIRER reporter said they were detained in a Danane prison for about four weeks on the charge of inciting the [words indistinct] to stage a coup against the National Patriotic Front leader.

In a related development, the Liberian leader, Dr. Amos Sawyer, says Liberians would be wasting [words indistinct] in Monrovia if relief supplies intended for the Front-held areas are allowed to be channeled through the Ivory Coast, even though it is the easiest means of getting supplies to certain civilians and (?hotels). Dr. Sawyer said certain Ivorian nationals consider the Liberian crisis as a profit-making venture. Therefore, the president pointed out, to channel relief supplies through the Ivory Coast is not advisable since it is possible that war materials could be smuggled through with the supplies. According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, Dr. Sawyer reaffirmed ECOMOG's [ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group] position that relief supplies intended for the NPFL-held areas be channeled through the Free Port of Monrovia.

**Nigeria**

**UK's Chalker on Western Expectations of 1993 Budget**

*AB2201110093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 20 Jan 93*

[Text] Britain's minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Lady Lynda Chalker, has given an insight into Western expectations of Nigeria's 1993 budget. She told the press in Lagos last night [19 January] that difficult decisions must be taken to ensure sound economic policies. From her perspective, these decisions must include the removal of petroleum subsidy, the control of money supply, stricter taxation, and reduced public expenditure. She believes that the Transitional Council is capable of implementing this policy.

[Begin Chalker recording] Some of you think you still have a viable structural adjustment program. I am sad to tell you that you do not, and you have not had for the last year and a half. And that is the problem with which business and government is actually coping. You started doing it right, but you have not gained the benefits that a country like Ghana has gained by sticking at it. What you have always got to remember by [word indistinct] is that no country has a right to somebody else's investment. It is not just those Nigerians who have got money in banks abroad who want to retract back in. You want foreign investors, foreign companies to underpin the great potential that this nation has. [end recording]

In Lady Chalker's view, the gains of the structural adjustment program between 1990 and 1991 have been eroded by huge public expenditure. She said a tougher budget will enable Nigeria to get back on course. Lady Chalker listed the benefits of strict economic decisions as access to international finance, and the easing of the debt burden.

**Conference on Federalism Recommends Four-Tier System**

*AB2201103293 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] The national conference on Federalism and Nation-Building in Nigeria, the Challenges of the 21st Century, ended today in Abuja with the recommendation for the establishment of a four-tier federal system for Nigeria. Correspondent Aliyu Baba Barawo has details:

[Barawo] The recommendation as contained in a report issued at the end of the conference is aimed at enhancing accountability and a vibrant federal structure. As explained by the report, the four-tier level is to comprise community councils. The report also suggests that the right of groups, other than ethnic-based ones, should be recognized and respected for improved national integration and awareness.

The report, which was presented by Professor (Delle Olowo), director of research of the National Council on

Intergovernmental Relations, the organizers of the conference, prescribes a more viable approach to assembly proceedings for national legislators in the Third Republic, so as to ensure a firm federalism.

[Begin (Olowo) recording] The Nigerian National Assembly must:

1. Examine seriously the productive base of the country's economy with a view to expanding it;
2. Conceptualize and address the nature and extent of poverty among Nigerians;
3. Address the question of inequitable development; and
4. Be sufficiently alert intellectually and otherwise to maintain checks and balances in the system and appreciate the problems of the nation as before. [end recording]

[Barawo] The report also asked all levels of government to eschew taking unilateral actions while power relations should be viewed as a mutual interest game. The conference also emphasized the need to rebuild Nigerian federalism through self-reliance and revenue diversification for the country to meet up with the challenges of the 21st Century. In this vein, the conference recommended that the Nigerian tax system to be overhauled and refined in order to increase the scope of coverage. The conference also advised Nigerians, especially all political actors, to make efforts to dissuade the military from reentering Nigerian political life. The report of the four-day conference is to be sent to the National Assembly for further action.

#### **Police Impose Funtua Curfew After 'Serious Rioting'**

*AB2101195093 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been serious rioting in the town of Funtua today, in Nigeria's northern state of Katsina. People have died, buildings have been destroyed, and the town is now under a curfew. From Katsina, Umar Afaro Musa telexed this report:

The trouble began yesterday, when two groups of students of Koranic schools began fighting. The cause of their quarrel is unclear, but by this morning the clashes have developed into a full-scale riot involving hundreds of people. Police have not issued any casualty figures, although it is clear that several people have been killed and many others—including members of the security services—have been injured. During the disturbances, it is reported that the home of the traditional ruler, the local police station, and the NITEL [Nigerian Telecommunications Limited] telecommunications center were burned down.

Alhaji Hamisu Ali Jos, state commissioner of police, has announced a dusk-to-dawn curfew, but the atmosphere in Funtua is still reported to be tense. Already, hundreds of

people have left the town, but there is no indication, so far, of the trouble spreading to other parts of the region.

#### **Sierra Leone**

##### **Goverment Confirms Recapture of Koidu Town**

*AB2101124093 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Sierra Leone Government troops have recaptured Koidu town and other parts of Kono District under rebel control. The campaign to recapture the rebel-held areas of Kono began on Thursday, 14 January, the last but final day of the national week of prayers. The forces were led by the secretary of state, Eastern Region, Lieutenant Tom Nyuma, and Lieutenant Amara. Our combined forces launched a fierce attack in a formidable advance with tanks, canons, and mortars (?sweeping) through Swafe Bridge, (Igbaba), Bompé, and Yengema towns.

Eye-witness accounts say Koidu town itself was liberated after a brief but fierce battle at Tankore Junction and other areas of the township. In the ensuing onslaught by our forces, a number of rebels were reportedly captured while others fell to the superior fire power of government troops.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the NRPC [National Provisional Ruling Council], Captain Valentine Strasser, has presented to the Sixth Battalion commander, Major S.T. Davis, a letter of appreciation to congratulate the forces for the victory at Koidu. Major Davis himself described their success so far as the turning point in the war. A letter was also addressed to all the participating contingents which included the Guinean contingent, (Tamboro) group from Koinadugu, and SSD [expansion unknown] personnel.

[Paris AFP in English in a Freetown-dated item at 1103 GMT on 21 January reports: "Sierra Leone's military government Thursday officially announced the recapture of the strategic diamond mining town of Koidu, 250 kilometres (155 miles) east of Freetown. The announcement made in a communiqué broadcast over state radio came a week after Koidu was recaptured from rebels of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) who had occupied the town since October last year. "We held up the news because we wanted to ensure we are in full occupation. We had learned lessons from the past when we made announcements and then we are later ousted by the rebels. This time we are in full control," a military spokesman said to AFP. Koidu has been in government hands off and on for the past three months."]

#### **Togo**

##### **Military Officers Call for National Union Government**

*AB2101142293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] The Togolese Army has moved into the spotlight again. It is calling for the formation of a national union government in the next few hours. Oulabile Da Cruz in Lome has the details:

[Da Cruz] In a communique signed by General Bassa Dibango, Army chief of staff, senior officers of the Togolese Armed Forces call on the head of state and the prime minister to urgently form a national union government, and to take all the necessary steps to ensure the reopening of offices in order to enable workers to actually resume work as soon as possible. The communique also stresses that the democratic process upon which Togo embarked two years ago has woefully failed.

This (?statement) comes only two days after the High Council of the Republic [HCR] rejected the presidential decree appointing the prime minister. Furthermore, this is the first time the Army is openly supporting Mr. Koffigoh, who had previously been their target of attack, namely the attack on the prime minister's office on 3 January 1991, an attack which, according to the Togolese Armed Forces, left 17 dead and not 500 as the HCR chairman claimed on 19 January.

This statement comes only 72 hours before the arrival on 24 January of the joint French and German mission to mediate in the Togolese political crisis which has been going on for over two months now.

#### Officers Issue Communique

AB2101220193 Lome Radio Lome in French  
1900 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] After a working session yesterday, senior officers of the Togolese Armed Forces [FAT] expressed the urgent need for Togo to be put back on track to enable the people to have their hope restored and to enable Togo to regain, as soon as possible, its reputation as the haven of peace, stability, and tranquility. Here is (Nutusvi Gagayiho) with the communique that crowned the meeting of the FAT senior officers.

[Begin (Gagayiho) recording] Following the important message of hope that the president addressed to the nation on 13 January, the senior officers of the FAT met on 20 January for a working session. During the session, the senior officers made a broad analysis of the country's political situation. They noted with much bitterness that the democratic process Togo embarked upon two years ago has failed lamentably. In fact, the two years of transition were particularly negative on the economic, political, and social levels. Social harmony was shaken; the unity of the country is in danger; anarchy and disorder in the administration are real, and there is a total economic breakdown. In short, the country has fallen flat and unrecognizable. In the face of this observance of failure, the senior officers think that if they allow this situation to continue, it will lead the entire country into ruin. Conscious of their responsibility and the mission to guarantee the territorial integrity, peace, and national unity and to ensure the security of the people, the FAT underlined the urgent need for the country to be put back on track to enable the people of Togo to regain their hope and enable Togo to regain, as soon as possible, its reputation as a haven of peace, stability, and tranquility.

To this end, the FAT senior officers request the head of state and the prime minister to immediately form a national union government and to help take all measures necessary to ensure the opening of offices to enable workers to resume work in the shortest possible time.

Concerning the political crisis which is poisoning the lives of the peaceful citizens, the senior officers think that only free, democratic, and clear elections, organized in the earliest possible time, will help provide the country with new institutions and take it away from this situation which does not honor the people of Togo.

The senior officers reaffirm their full support for democratic principles, which must govern the new society through respect for justice and law. On the other hand, it disapproves of a democracy which is motivated by violence, hatred, vengeance, racism, and tribalism like the one we are experiencing today. Such a democracy, which disrupts the basic values of a nation—peace, unity, solidarity, freedom, brotherhood, and love of country—will in no way receive the support of the Army.

In this regard, the senior officers remind that the Army has paid a heavy toll to defend the democratic process in our country. In fact, the FAT lost 17 of its members during the 3 December 1991 events, contrary to the alleged 500 dead as announced by Monsignor Kpodzro. During these unfortunate events, no civilians died. The FAT therefore wants Monsignor Kpodzro to publicly provide the necessary evidence to support the allegation that 500 people died as he mentioned in his memorandum. The FAT, which is not a political organization, must not be the object of propaganda, mind poisoning, or disparagement with the aim of serving political ambitions.

The senior officers also stressed the need for all Togolese nationals, without exception, to work hand in hand to construct this country which belongs to all.

Finally, on behalf of the FAT, the senior officers reiterated their support for the president, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, and the prime minister. They also reaffirmed their commitment to contribute to efforts at making the democratic process a peaceful and successful one.

Issued in Lome on 20 January 1993 and signed by General (Bakary Bako) [name as heard], FAT chief of general staff. [end recording]

#### Eyadema, Koffigoh Hold Fourth Meeting 21 Jan

AB2101205793 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900  
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] President Gnassingbe Eyadema and the head of the transition government, Mr. Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, held their fourth meeting this afternoon. The consultations between the two statesmen, which took place in Lome II, lasted more than two hours.

**Police Reportedly Attempt To Kidnap HCR Chairman**

*AB2101175493 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The chaos continues in Togo. The opposition parties and trade unions are still at odds with President Eyadema and also with the reappointed interim prime minister, Kokou Koffigoh. The opposition feared more interference by the army and security forces such as last year's storming of parliament, the High Council of the Republic [HCR].

The parliament met this week and attacked Koffigoh's reappointment. And now, parliament's leader, Archbishop Kpodzro, seems to have had a narrow escape. From Lome, Ebow Godwin reports.

[Begin Godwin recording] Archbishop Philippe Fanoko Kpodzro, chairman of Togo's interim parliament, escaped a kidnap attempt at the hands of unidentified armed policemen this morning in his residence in Nyekonakpoe, a suburb of Lome.

According to the archbishop, around 1030 a.m. local time, a group of well armed policemen in two police vehicles arrived at his premises, demanding to be allowed to see him. When they were refused entry by security men at the gate, two of the armed policemen resorted to threats and menaced the archbishop's security men with their well cocked guns at the ready.

While the policemen tried to force their way into the premises, another put up a fabricated story that they had come for their colleagues who were on duty at the residence of the archbishop. When they were told that the chairman of the interim parliament had no policemen on duty at his premises, the armed policemen warned: we shall see very soon.

And at that juncture, said Archbishop Fanoko Kpodzro, young opposition militants in the locality came out in their numbers to their rescue, throwing stones at the policemen and their vehicles, causing them to drive away. The chief security of the archbishop confirmed the story, and added that subsequent anonymous telephone calls have warned that all those on duty at the archbishop's residence must consider themselves as dead men on a suicide mission.

When I paid a visit to the archbishop's residence this afternoon, the mode of the militant youths around the area was one of indignation. The youth have blocked the road, leading to the archbishop's residence, with barricades and were standing by on the alert to forestall any other future kidnap attempt.

Bishop Kpodzro also confirmed that President Eyadema expressed surprise and regret at today's kidnap attempt

and assured that investigations conducted by the presidency had revealed that this morning's strange visit by armed policemen to the residence of the chairman of Togo's interim parliament was not authorized.

Meanwhile, the Togo Armed Forces Command today expressed support for the Togolese head of state and Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh in their determination to go ahead with the formation of a new government of national unity in order to resolve the current political impasse facing Togo. [end recording]

**Opposition Member on Koffigoh, No-Confidence Vote**

*AB2101140093 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 20 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Togo, yesterday [19 January] the transitional parliament—the High Council of the Republic [HCR]—met in a hotel surrounded for protection by thousands of demonstrators. The protesters and members of the High Council were angry at the reappointment by President Eyadema of Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh, who had originally been nominated by the High Council. The Council declared the reappointment unconstitutional and set about finding an alternative. There was something slightly odd about the presence at the meeting of one member of the Council, Cornelias Adam. He had been in exile in Ghana for the last five months following the appearance of his name on a hit list but he smuggled himself back into Togo for yesterday's meeting. Now he is back in Accra, and on the line, Rachid Mir asked him why the opposition had turned against Kokou Koffigoh.

[Begin recording] [Adam] That is a good question because I would say, you know....[Adam changes thought] Then why Mr. Eyadema has to reappoint Mr. Koffigoh? It means that there is something missing; there is something wrong going on. Mr. Koffigoh was appointed the prime minister after the national conference. So at that time, it is true, he was the prime minister from the opposition parties, or the opposition coalition, but after almost two years in office, you know, we started noticing some sort of confusion. People....

[Mir, interrupting] Are you saying then that the opposition is now fed up with Mr. Koffigoh himself?

[Adam] He was told....[Adam changes thought] The opposition told him that they no longer have any confidence in him. He was told; the opposition told him. That was clear.

[Mir] Now you have been exile in Ghana for quite some time. How did you get back into Togo yesterday?

[Adam] I would like to keep that for myself, if you do not mind.

[Mir] Now when you were traveling to and from Togo, were you not scared that maybe the authorities would apprehend you and you could face some very serious trouble?

[Adam] Of course. I mean, that risk, I had to take and I have taken it, because I believe in what I am doing. We believe in what we are doing because we want our country to be a law-abiding state.

[Mir] But being out of the country for all of this time, do you not feel you are no longer in touch with the people of the country?

[Adam] No, you know, Ghana is not far from Togo. It is just a two-hour drive. So almost every single day, we have friends, comrades, coming in. So we are in touch with what is going on. [end recording]

**END OF  
FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

25 January 1993

